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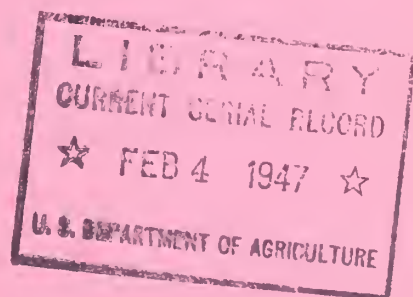


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# OUTLOOK CHARTS

## RURAL FAMILY LIVING



BUREAU OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS  
*in cooperation with* BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

**U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

OCTOBER • 1946



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## INTRODUCTION

### The purpose of the chart book

This chart book brings together data throwing light on trends and differences among regions and States in rural family living and important factors affecting these. The picture is far from complete, but it is hoped that year-by-year better data will be available.

### Facts drawn up

Facts have been drawn from many sources: those from the Department of Agriculture include data gathered by the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the Farm Security Administration; those from other government agencies include data from the Departments of Labor and Commerce.

Some charts included here are also in the Agricultural Outlook Chart Book. Those interested in family living may find in it other charts of interest.

The summaries of accounts sent by families to the colleges have also been used. It is important to bear in mind that the families whose accounts are summarized are not typical of all families in their respective States. In general, their incomes are considerably above the average. The group of families reporting changed somewhat from year-to-year, but those who came in appear to be quite similar in many ways to those who dropped out so the general picture over several years throws light on trends in consumption and of the effect of change on family behavior. It seems highly probable that for many things the practices of these families reflect the direction if not the magnitude of what is happening in the State. Minor changes from one year to the next in

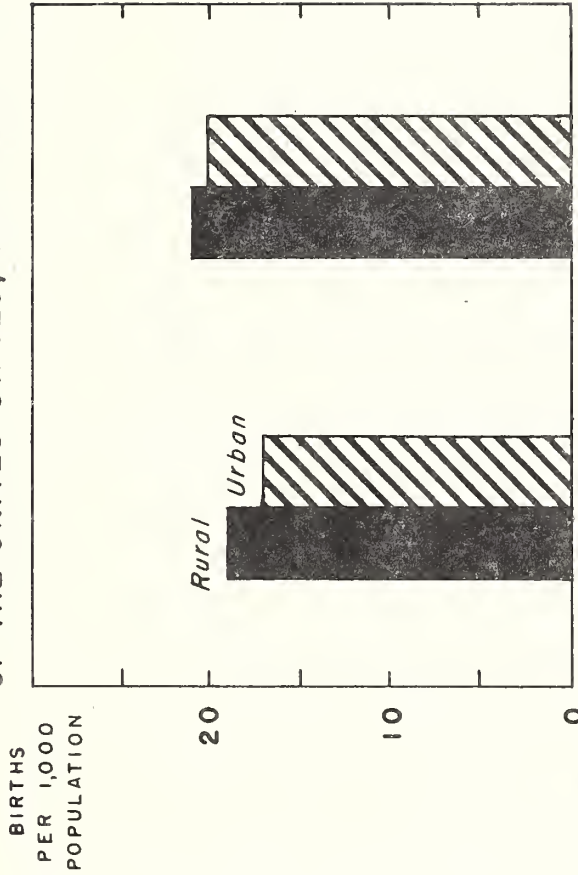
consumption reported in these accounts should be overlooked. Changes in families reporting may be the cause even though over a period of three to five years the group reporting may in general represent the same population. Wherever possible, data from these accounts are compared with those from other sources.

Summaries from seven States are used, all but one of these from the North Central Region. The number of families in other State summaries were too few or the reports covered too few years to use.

#### How to order charts

Larger copies of the charts and tabular material in this book may be purchased for a small fee. Requests should be addressed to the Family Economics Division, Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C., indicating the approximate size and number of copies desired. Charts should be identified by title and the negative number which appears in the Table of Contents. Where the accompanying table or text are not on the same page with the chart, the request should state whether copies of the table are desired. The purchase price of the charts will vary according to the size and number of copies requested.

# BIRTH RATES FOR THE URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, 1940 AND 1944



Birth rates of both the urban and rural populations of the United States rose during the 1940-44 period. The increase in the urban rate was relatively greater than the increase in the rural rate, 15.8 percent for the urban as compared with 9.4 percent for the rural.

The total number of births in the United States increased from 2,360,000 in 1940 to 2,935,000 in 1943 and then fell off slightly to 2,795,000 in 1944. In 1944, births exceeded deaths by 642,000 in the rural population and by 742,000 in the urban population of the United States.

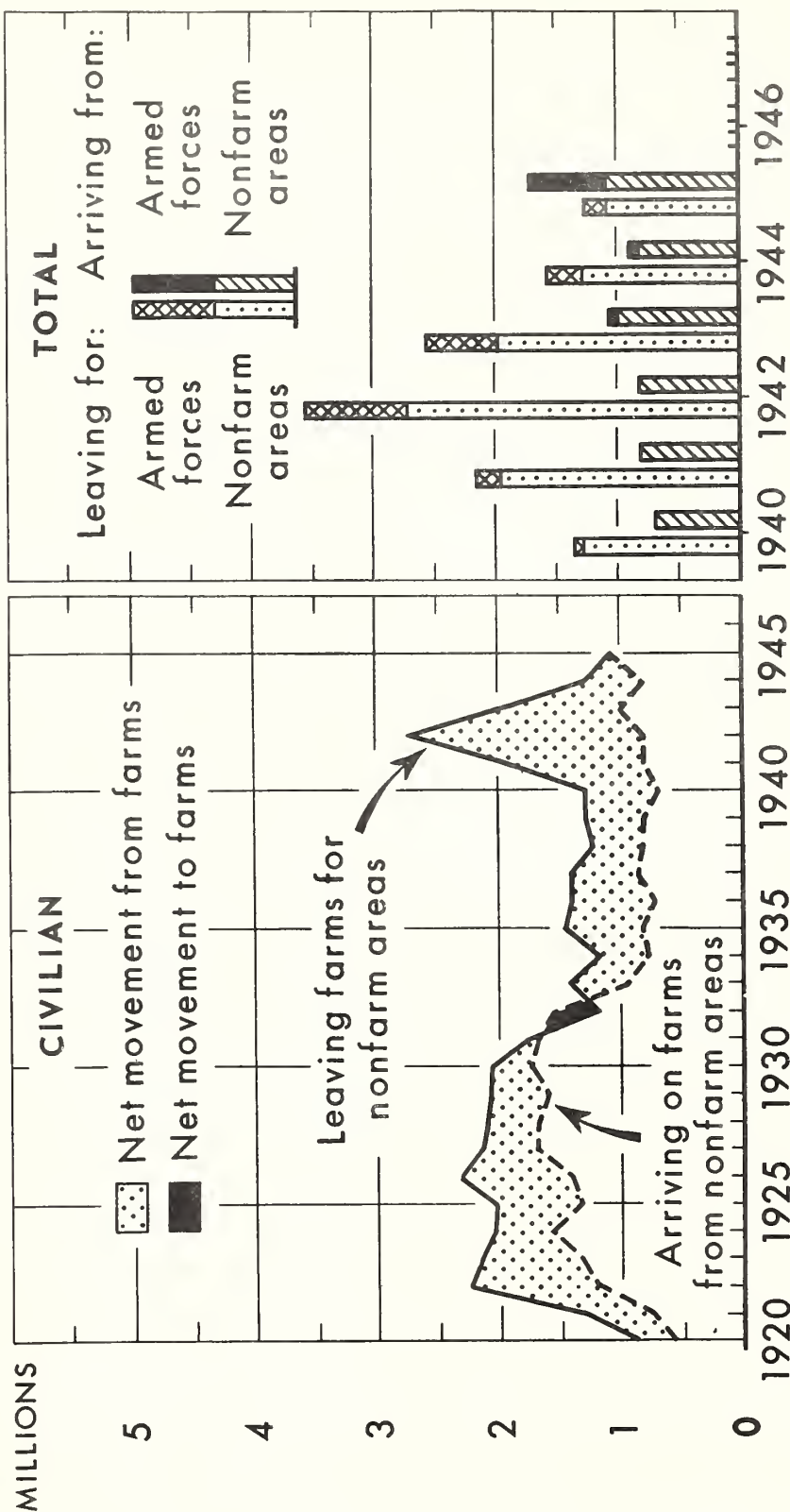
Source: Prepared by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from basic data obtained from Bureau of the Census, Division of Vital Statistics.

1944  
Number of births and birth rates, urban and rural, 1940 and 1944

Year and residence	Births (000)	Birth rates 1/
1940 - total	2,360	17.9
Rural	1,091	19.1
Urban	1,269	17.1
1944 - total	2,795	20.2
Rural	1,171	20.9
Urban	1,624	19.8

1/ Population base for rural and urban birth rates estimated by allotting persons in the armed forces to rural and urban populations in proportion to the number of rural and urban residents as estimated by the Bureau of the Census for July 1, 1944.

# MOVEMENT TO AND FROM FARMS, UNITED STATES, 1920-45\*



\*BIRTHS AND DEATHS NOT TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 27495-X

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Every year a great many people move away from farms to cities, towns and villages, and a somewhat smaller number usually move to farms. Those moving in both directions include families and single individuals, but there are many more young people in the migration from farms. As a result of long-continued high birth rates on farms, young people reaching working age each year are more numerous than are

the job opportunities becoming available through death or retirement of older farm men. This is the main reason for net migration from farms. During World War II, the demand for manpower in industry and the expansion of the armed forces led to heavy movement from farms. Since the end of the war, World War II veterans and others who left the farms during the wartime have been returning.



## Movement to and from farms

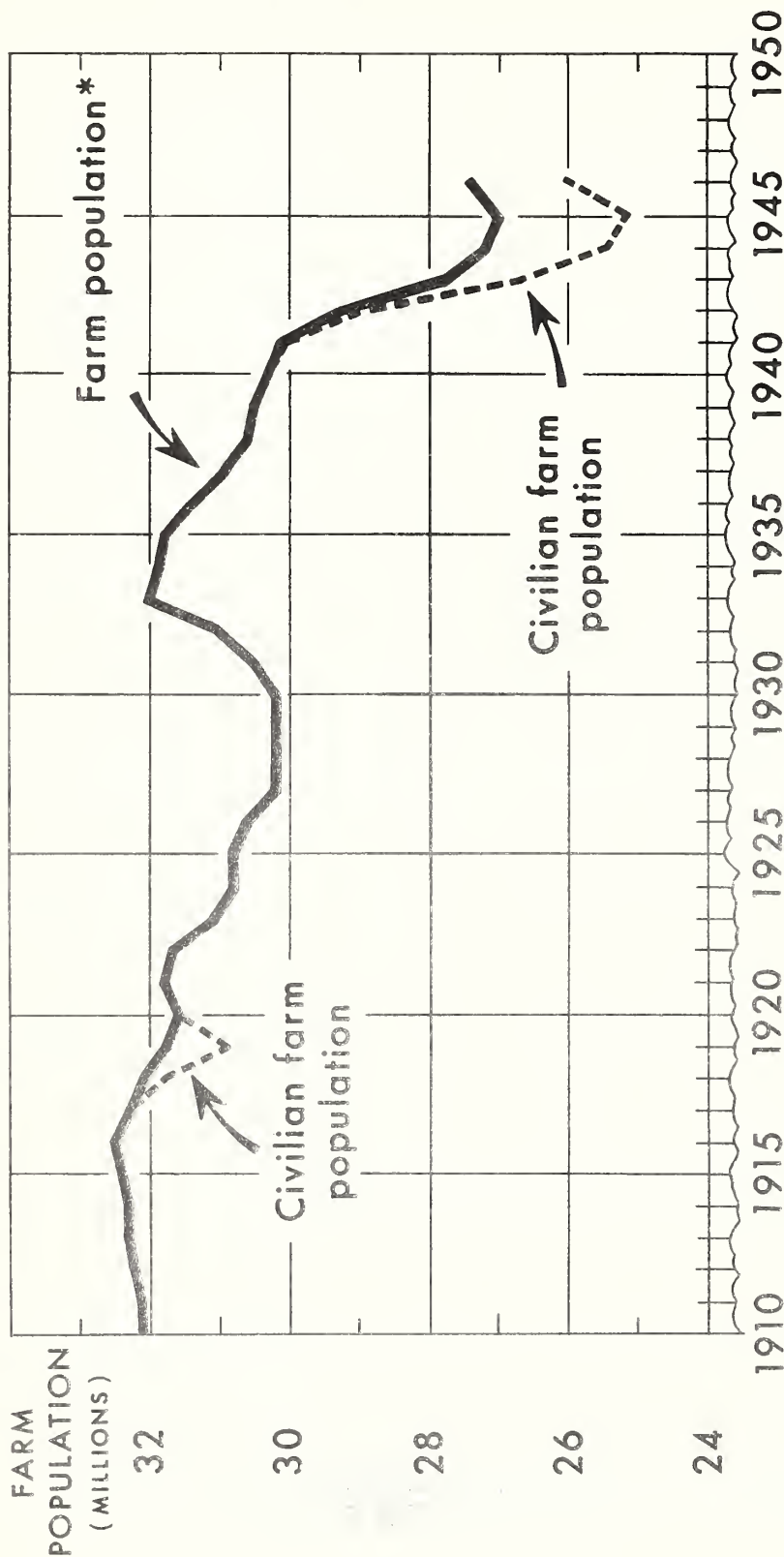
Year	Arrivals from nonfarm areas (000)	Departures for nonfarm areas (000)	Net migration from farms (000)		
1920	560	896	336		
1921	759	1,323	564		
1922	1,115	2,252	1,137		
1923	1,355	2,162	807		
1924	1,581	2,068	487		
1925	1,336	2,038	702		
1926	1,427	2,334	907		
1927	1,705	2,162	457		
1928	1,698	2,120	422		
1929	1,604	2,081	477		
1930	1,740	2,065	325		
1931	1,683	1,762	79		
1932	1,544	1,219	325 *		
1933	951	1,433	482		
1934	783	1,198	415		
1935	825	1,467	642		
1936	719	1,409	690		
1937	872	1,401	529		
1938	823	1,243	420		
1939	805	1,296	491		
Year	Total Civilian (000)	From armed forces (000)	Total Civilian (000)	To armed forces (000)	To armed forces (000)
1940	690	-	1,371	75	75
1941	814	-	2,171	211	211
1942	819	-	3,598	859	859
1943	1,094	100	2,587	605	505
1944	917	100	1,593	300	200
1945	1,724	643	1,272	191	452 *

\*Net migration to farms.



# FARM POPULATION, UNITED STATES, 1910-46

4-3



\*INCLUDING PERSONS WHO ENTERED ARMED FORCES  
DIRECTLY FROM A FARM RESIDENCE

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 43457-X BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Between 1910 and 1916, the farm population was still growing and reached its highest level of 32.5 million in 1916. During World War I and the decade which followed, non-farm employment opportunities were good and stimulated high rates of migration from farms to cities. By 1930, farm population was down to 30.2 million. The great depression of the early 1930's was quickly reflected in a large increase in the farm population, mostly because hundreds of thousands of young people remained on farms who would have migrated to

cities if there had been jobs available. With some economic recovery, migration from farms picked up and by 1940, the farm population was at about the same level as in 1930. During the war years, very high rates of migration from farms to cities and the entrance of farm men into the armed forces brought the civilian farm population to the low level of 25.2 million in January 1945. Since the end of the war, the number of people living on farms has been increasing.

Farm population in the United States, 1910-1946

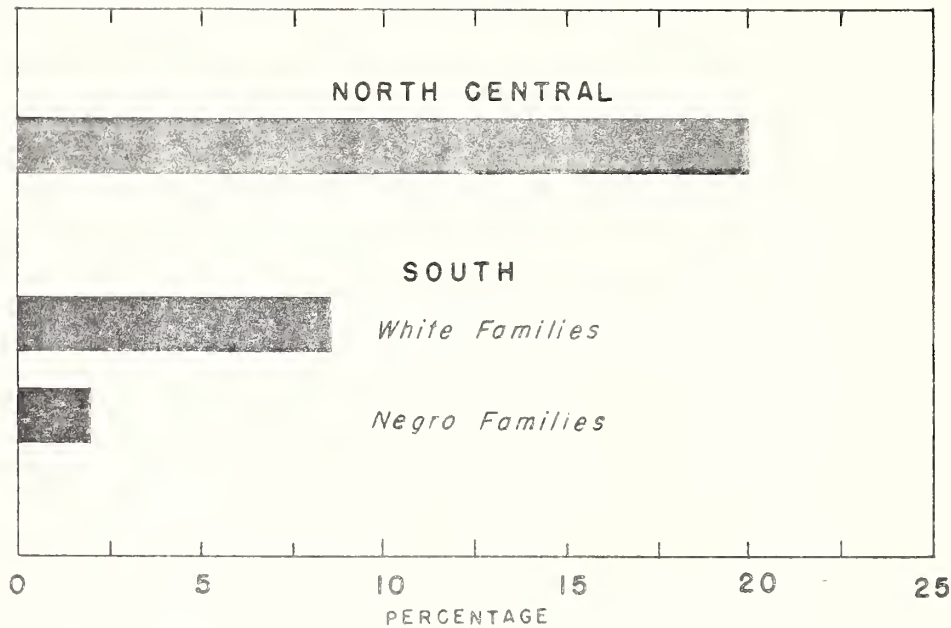
Year	Total	Number of persons on farms January 1 (millions)	Year	Total	Number of persons on farms January 1 (millions)
		Civilian			Civilian
1910..		1/ 32.1	1929..		30.2
1911..		32.1	1930..		30.2
1912..		32.2	1931..		30.5
1913..		32.3	1932..		31.0
1914..		32.3	1933..		32.0
1915..		32.4	1934..		31.9
1916..		32.5	1935..	2/	31.8
1917..		32.3	1936..		31.4
1918..	32.1	31.8	1937..		30.9
1919..	31.8	30.9	1938..		30.6
1920..		2/ 31.6	1939..		30.5
1921..		31.8	1940..	30.3	30.3
1922..		31.7	1941..	30.1	30.0
1923..		31.1	1942..	29.3	29.0
1924..		30.8	1943..	27.8	26.7
1925..		30.8	1944..	27.2	25.5
1926..		30.6	1945..	27.0	25.2
1927..		30.2	1946..	27.4	26.0
1928..		30.2			

1/ Estimated, U. S. Bureau of the Census.

2/ Enumerated, U. S. Bureau of the Census.

3/ Estimated cooperatively by Bureau of the Census and Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

PERCENTAGE OF FARM FAMILIES IN NORTH CENTRAL AND  
SOUTHERN REGIONS KEEPING HOME ACCOUNT BOOK IN 1945



Farm families interviewed early in 1946 indicated that about 12 percent kept a home account book in 1945. The percentage keeping a record of family expenses was much greater in the North than in the South. Furthermore, keeping an account book was a less common practice among Negro than among white families. Owners and tenants were much alike with respect to keeping accounts.

All the families in this study of family living expenses were previously included in the Quarterly Survey of Agriculture for 1945 which collected information on farm operation and farm expenses. It is not certain to what degree the families reporting that they kept an account book separated the family from the farm expenses, or in how much detail they recorded expenditures for family living.

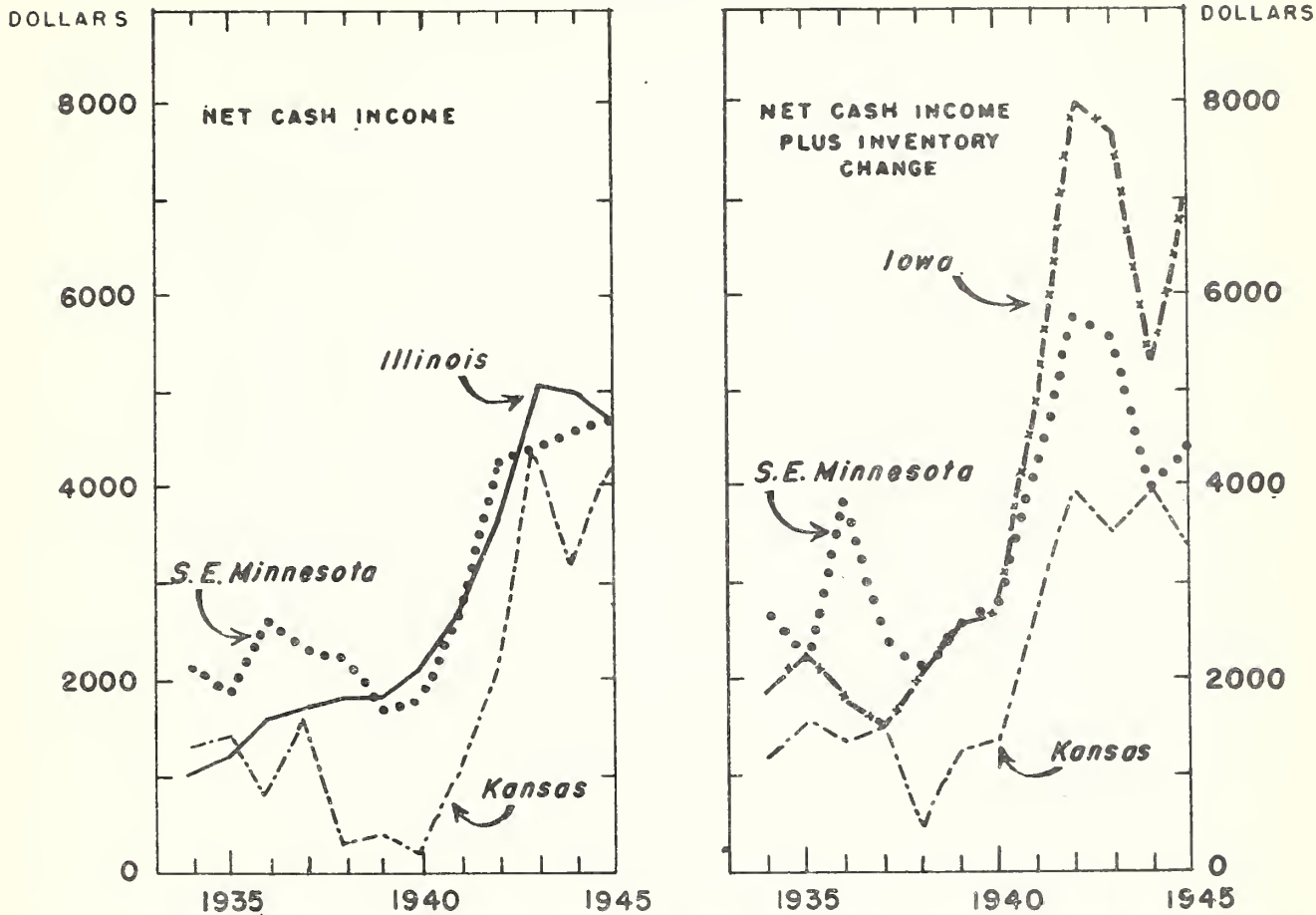
The families reporting account books summarized in this table are not necessarily the same as those submitting accounts to the State colleges whose incomes and expenditures are shown in other charts in this book.

Number and percent of North Central and Southern farm families keeping home account book in 1945, by region

Region	Total families	Families keeping home account book	
		Number	Percent
North Central	687	137	19.9
South	1,126	76	6.7
White	815	69	8.5
Negro	306	6	2.0
Race not reported	5	1	

Source: Unpublished data, Study of Farm Family Living Expenses, 1945.

# FARM INCOME OF FARM ACCOUNT-KEEPING FAMILIES IN FOUR STATES, 1934-1945



The average income of these account-keeping families shows a great increase during the war. These income curves should be examined along with the consumption curves in the following pages. Definitions of income used in the State summaries of account books differ so that comparisons between States are not always possible. Different income patterns are revealed when definitions of income are changed.

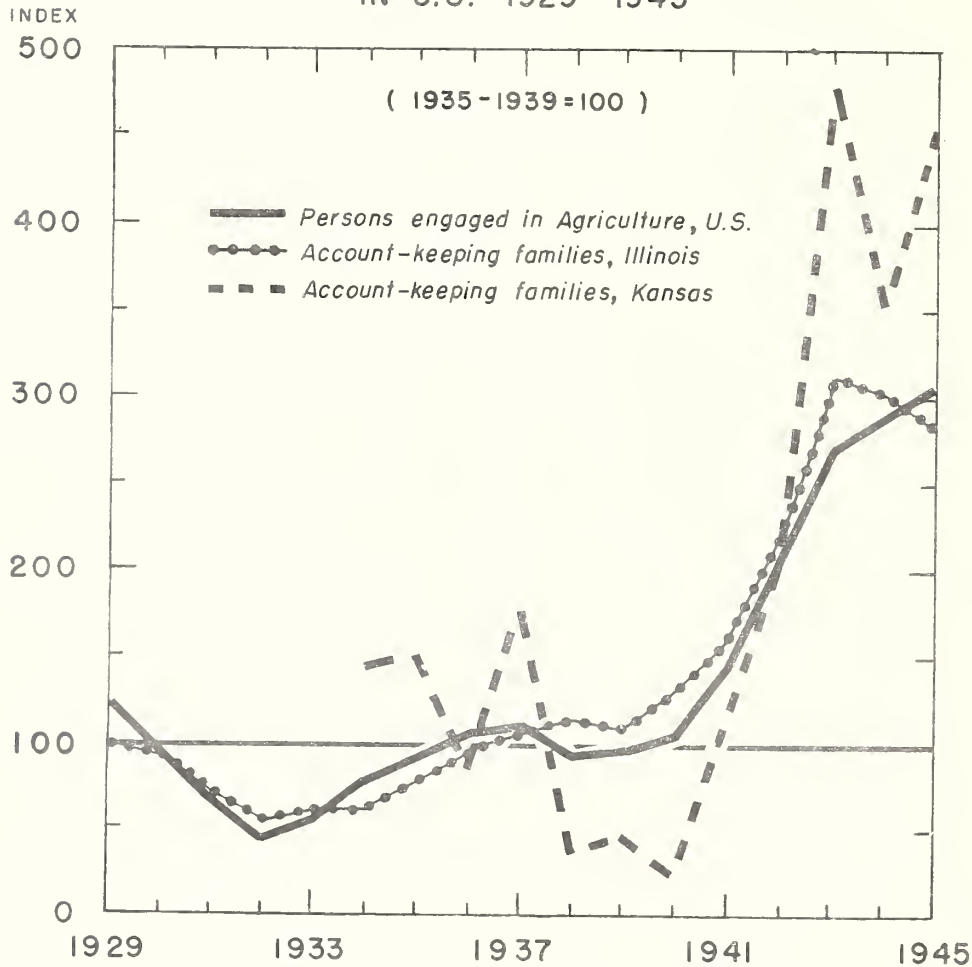
Average cash incomes of farm account-keeping families in four States, 1945-45

Year	Net cash income			Net cash income plus inventory change		
	Illinois	Southeast Minnesota	Kansas	Iowa	Southeast Minnesota	Kansas
1934.....	\$998	\$2,083	\$1,316	\$1,938	\$2,694	\$1,234
1935.....	1,236	1,893	1,398	2,343	2,187	1,553
1936.....	1,593	2,563	777	1,813	3,879	1,417
1937.....	1,749	2,323	1,641	1,496	2,461	1,461
1938.....	1,853	2,160	346	2,108	2,140	544
1939.....	1,801	1,725	424	2,632	2,616	1,266
1940.....	2,139	1,821	234	2,722	2,838	1,394
1941.....	2,655	2,729	1,030	5,033	4,161	2,704
1942.....	3,655	4,268	2,003	8,045	5,766	3,947
1943.....	5,141	4,433	4,393	7,701	5,600	3,763
1944.....	4,976	4,553	3,236	5,273	4,032	3,997
1945.....	4,703	4,655	4,189	7,277	4,419	3,481

Source: Annual summaries of farm and family accounts reported to State colleges.



CHANGE IN NET CASH FARM INCOME OF FARM  
ACCOUNT-KEEPING FAMILIES IN TWO STATES AND NET  
CASH INCOME OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURE  
IN U.S. 1929-1945



The trends in income of account-keeping farm families follow the general income pattern of the total farm population. Some States follow the variations in the national average more closely than others. It can be seen from preceding chart that southeast Minnesota during the war years followed much the same income pattern as Illinois.

Source: Bureau of Agricultural Economics and annual summaries of farm and family accounts to State colleges in Illinois and Kansas.

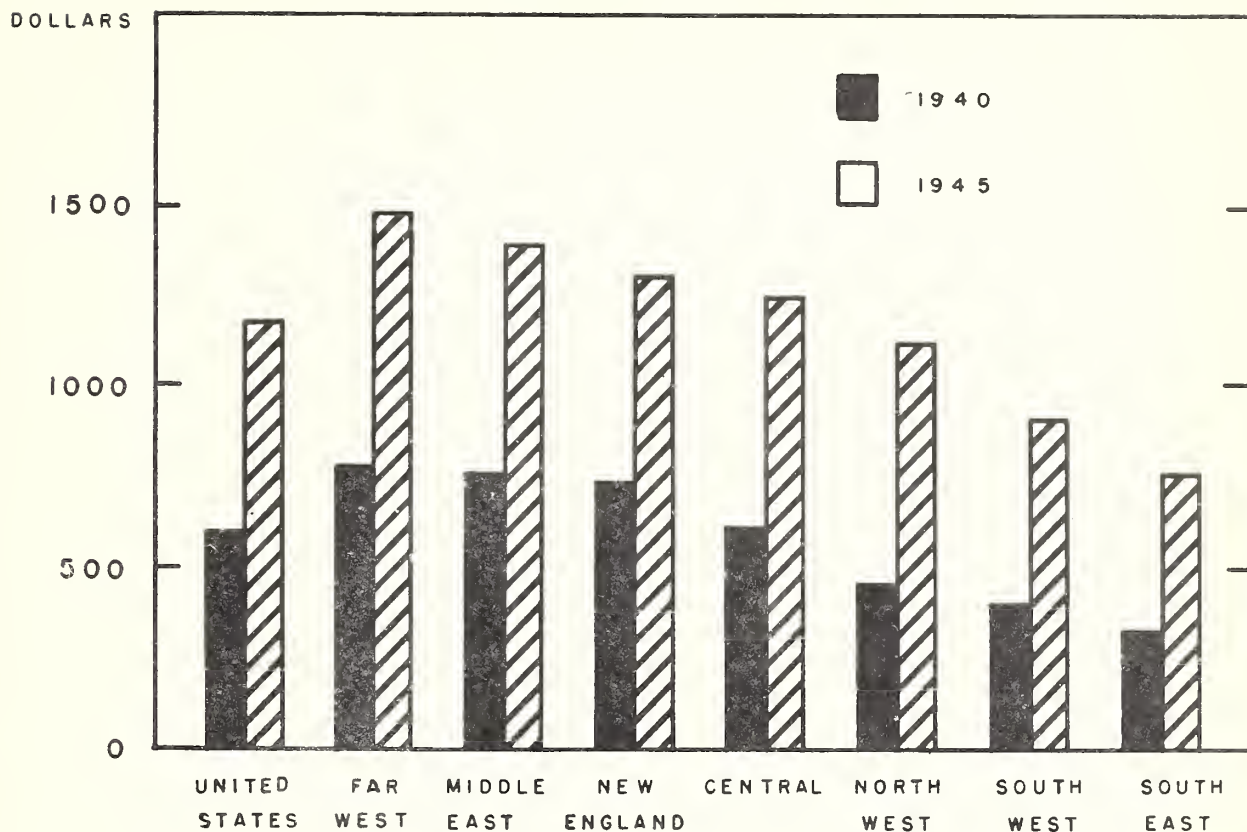
Change in net cash farm income (excluding inventory change)  
of farm account-keeping families in two States and  
of persons engaged in agriculture in United States, 1929-45  
Index numbers (1935-1939 = 100)

Year	Persons engaged in agriculture in U.S. 1/	Illinois college account-keeping families	Kansas college account-keeping families	Year	Persons engaged in agriculture in U.S. 1/	Illinois college account-keeping families	Kansas college account-keeping families
1929	126	101		1938	96	113	38
1930	95	94		1939	98	109	46
1931	63	70		1940	104	130	26
1932	42	55		1941	143	161	112
1933	56	60		1942	204	222	218
1934	78	61	144	1943	269	312	479
1935	91	75	152	1944	291	302	353
1936	104	97	85	1945	304	286	457
1937	110	106	179				

1/ Aggregate net income of farm operators (excluding value of inventory changes) plus wages of hired laborers divided by average farm employment.



## PER CAPITA INCOME, BY REGION 1940 AND 1945



Income payments to individuals doubled in the nation as a whole from 1940 to 1945. The geographic regions maintained almost the same ranking (first place shifted from the Middle East to the Far West) but the relative spread in income decreased between the region with the highest and the lowest per capita income. Greatest percentage gains were made in the Northwest, Southeast and Southwest, all areas with incomes below the United States average. The percentage increase was least in the areas of high income--the Northeast, Middle East and Far West.

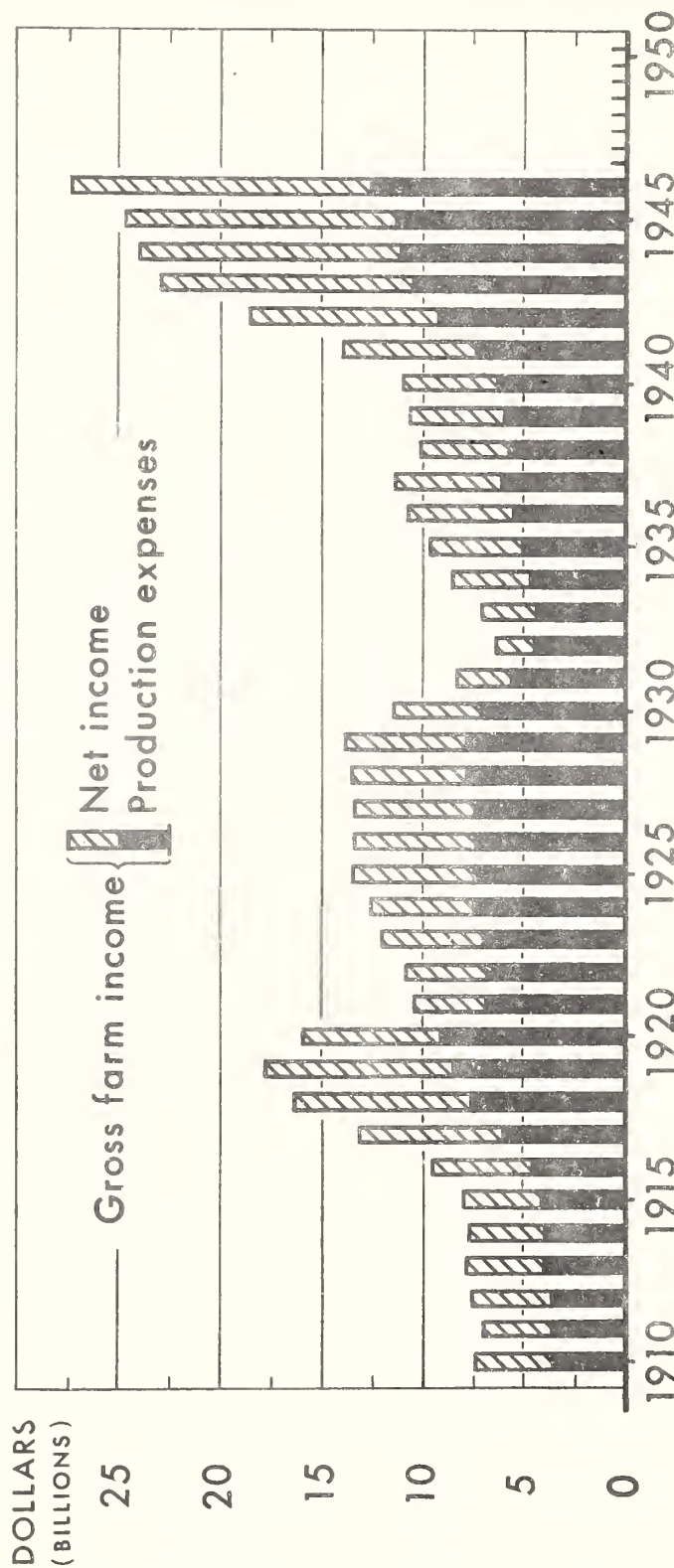
Per capita income <sup>1/</sup> in 1940 and 1945 in dollars and as percent of the United States per capita income and percent change 1940 to 1945

Region	Per capita income				Increase in income 1940-45
	Dollars		Index, U.S. = 100		
	1940	1945	1940	1945	Percent
United States...	575	1,150	100	100	100
New England.....	725	1,288	126	112	78
Middle East.....	752	1,370	131	119	82
Southeast.....	322	761	56	66	136
Southwest.....	399	906	69	79	127
Central.....	605	1,217	105	106	101
Northwest.....	454	1,101	79	96	142
Far West.....	750	1,443	130	125	92

<sup>1/</sup> Income payments to individuals.

Source: U. S. Dept. of Commerce.

# **GROSS FARM INCOME: NET INCOME AND PRODUCTION EXPENSES OF FARM OPERATORS, UNITED STATES, 1910-46\***



\* INCLUDING GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS, BEGINNING 1933

DATA FOR 1946 ARE TENTATIVE ESTIMATES

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

39404-X BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Production expenses of farm operators have risen rapidly since 1940 as a result of higher prices, higher wage rates and an increase in the quantity of goods and services bought by farmers as they expanded their operations. Gross farm income (cash farm income, value of home consumption, and rental value of dwellings) increased much more rapidly than

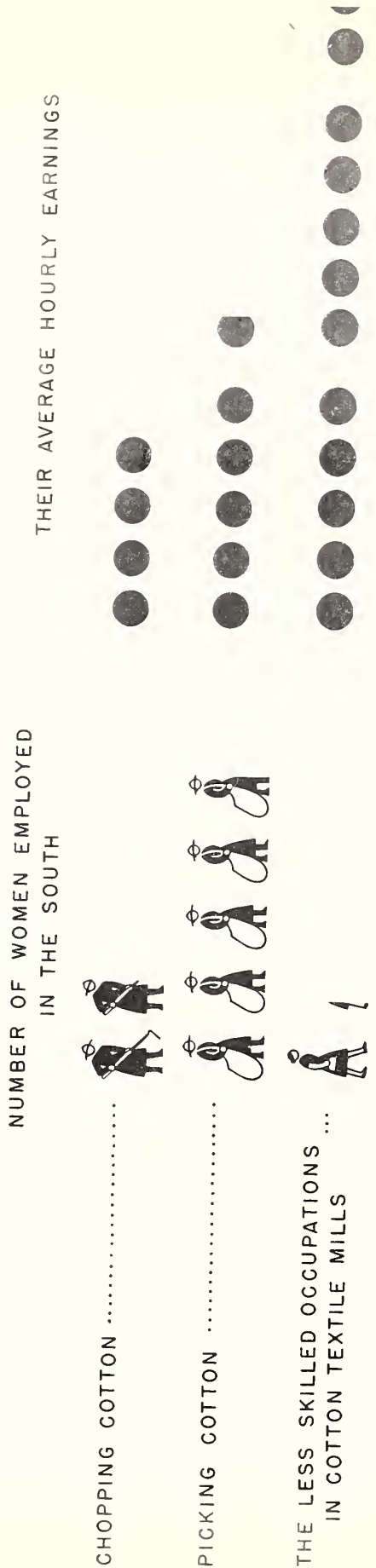
expenses from 1940 to 1943, and the net income of farm operators rose rapidly. Increases in net farm income in 1944 and 1945 were relatively small. In 1946 gross farm income, net income and production expenses of farm operators are all at record high levels.

Gross farm income, net income and production expenses of farm operators, U. S. 1910-1946

Year	Gross income	Realized net	Production
	from agriculture	income from agriculture	expenses
Million dollars			
1910..	7,352	3,753	3,599
1911..	7,081	3,435	3,646
1912..	7,561	3,671	3,890
1913..	7,821	3,786	4,035
1914..	7,638	3,518	4,120
1915..	7,968	3,745	4,223
1916..	9,532	4,687	4,845
1917..	13,147	7,011	6,136
1918..	16,232	8,674	7,558
1919..	17,710	9,249	8,461
1920..	15,908	6,778	9,130
1921..	10,478	3,603	6,875
1922..	10,883	4,057	6,826
1923..	11,967	4,842	7,125
1924..	12,623	5,128	7,495
1925..	13,567	6,103	7,464
1926..	13,204	5,699	7,505
1927..	13,251	5,706	7,545
1928..	13,550	5,695	7,855
1929..	13,824	6,044	7,780
1930..	11,388	4,329	7,059
1931..	8,378	2,744	5,634
1932..	6,406	1,832	4,574
1933..*	7,055	2,681	4,374
1934..*	8,486	3,759	4,727
1935..*	9,595	4,484	5,111
1936..*	10,643	5,062	5,581
1937..*	11,265	5,139	6,126
1938..*	10,071	4,347	5,724
1939..*	10,547	4,459	6,088
1940..*	10,965	4,685	6,280
1941..*	13,800	6,454	7,346
1942..*	18,399	9,354	9,045
1943..*	22,755	12,906	9,879
1944..*	23,893	12,975	10,918
1945..*	24,584	13,229	11,355
1946..*	27,299	14,756	12,543

\* Including Government Payments.

B-6  
 HOURLY EARNINGS OF WOMEN CHOPPING AND PICKING COTTON AND OF  
 WOMEN EMPLOYED IN COTTON TEXTILE MILLS, SOUTH, 1945



Each figure represents 100,000 workers

U S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Each disc represents 5 cents



Women hired to chop and pick cotton during 1945 averaged much lower hourly earnings than women in those occupations in Southern cotton-textile mills which are the less skilled jobs.

In 1945 nearly 60 percent of the women and girls employed in the South in the spring as hired farm workers were chopping cotton and 85 percent of those employed in the fall were picking cotton. Over half of the cotton choppers and over half of the cotton pickers in this region in 1945 were women and girls. Men performing these operations had somewhat higher average hourly earnings than women in the South.

In Southeastern cotton-textile mills, women represented about 40 percent of the plant workers. Of the women production workers, about 90 percent were performing the less skilled operations. Women textile workers doing these jobs also had lower straight-time hourly wages than men.

Number of women employed in selected unskilled and semi-skilled occupations in the South and their average hourly cash earnings, 1945

Occupation	Number of women employed in the South	Average hourly cash earnings
Chopping cotton 1/ .....	169,000	\$0.20
Picking cotton 1/ .....	495,000	.29
The less skilled occupations in cotton-textile mills 2/.	114,000	.56

1/ Data from Bureau of Agricultural Economics' Surveys of Wages and Wage Rates in Agriculture, 1945.

2/ Straight time hourly earnings estimated from the Bureau of Labor Statistics surveys which showed 52 cents an hour for Southern areas in the spring and summer of 1943 and 70 cents an hour for the Southeast in the spring of 1946. Employment estimated from BLS data for the Southeast in the spring of 1946.

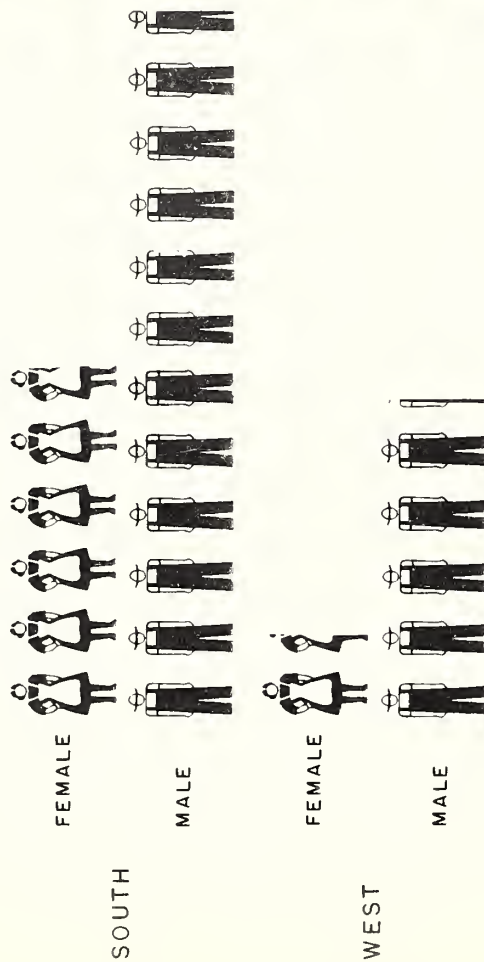


B-7

# HOURLY EARNINGS OF MALE AND FEMALE HIRED FARM WORKERS, SOUTH AND WEST, SEPTEMBER 16-22, 1945

NUMBER OF FARM WORKERS EMPLOYED

THEIR AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS



Each figure represents 100,000 workers

Each disc represents 5 cents

Eighty-five per cent of all women and girls employed at hired farm work in the fall of 1945 were working in the South and West. The male hired farm workers in these two regions represented 70 percent of the men employed in farm work in the country as a whole.

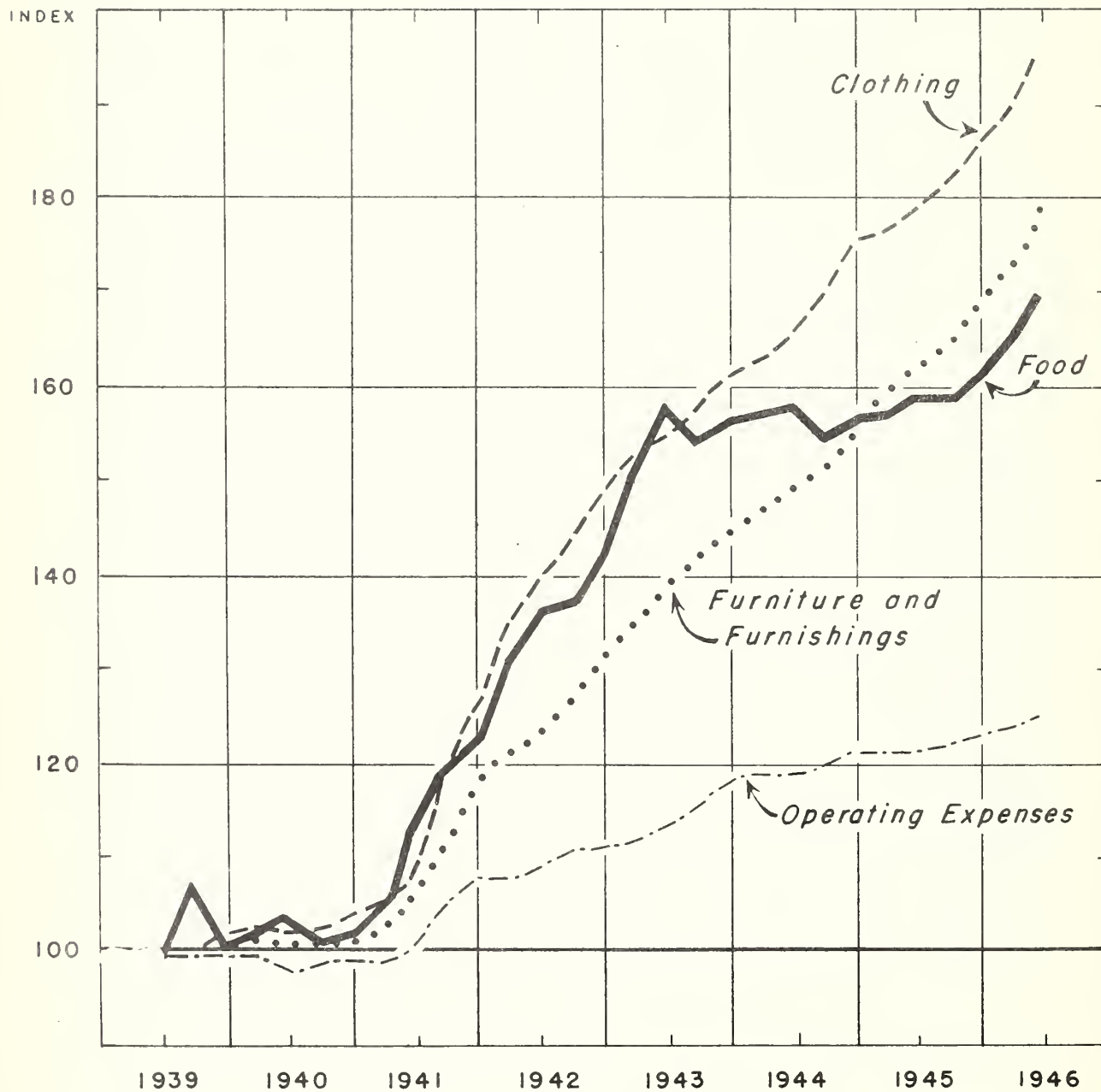
Farm-wage levels in the West are much higher than in the South. In the South men earned consistently higher average hourly cash wages than women, both in the spring of 1945 when many farm workers in this region were paid time rates and in the fall when many were paid piece rates. In the West men generally averaged slightly higher or the same hourly earnings as women for the same type of work. However, most of the women hired farm workers there were employed for the higher paid seasonal operations so that their regional average hourly earnings were higher than those of men.

Number of hired farm workers and their average hourly cash earnings, by sex, South and West, September 16-22, 1945

Area and sex	Number of hired farm workers	Average hourly cash earnings
South		
Female	581,000	\$0.29
Male	1,166,000	.33
West		
Female	134,000	.78
Male	510,000	.72

Source: Bureau of Agricultural Economics' Surveys of Wages and Wage Rates in Agriculture, 1945.

INDEX OF PRICES PAID BY FARMERS FOR FAMILY LIVING ITEMS  
JUNE 1939-JUNE 1946  
JUNE 15, 1939=100



Prices paid by farmers for clothing nearly doubled between June 15, 1939 and June 15, 1946; for furniture and furnishings, they increased 79 percent, for food 70 percent, and for operating expenses 25 percent. Food prices rose as markedly as clothing prices between mid 1941 and 1943, but thereafter increased only slightly until the end of 1945, while clothing prices continued to climb. In the first half of 1946, food costs once more began to increase rapidly along with clothing.

These indexes are based on prices of articles most frequently bought by farmers. In part, the increase in prices reported during the war was due to shifts in quality purchased because of disappearance of some grades from the market or change in preference because of increase in farm income. This probably explains in part the greater increase in this index than in the Consumers' Price Index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics for clothing shown in the next chart. The Bureau of Labor Statistics attempts to get for its index from month to month the prices of same quality of garments and other items.

Index of prices paid by farmers for commodities used  
for family maintenance, June 1939-June 1946

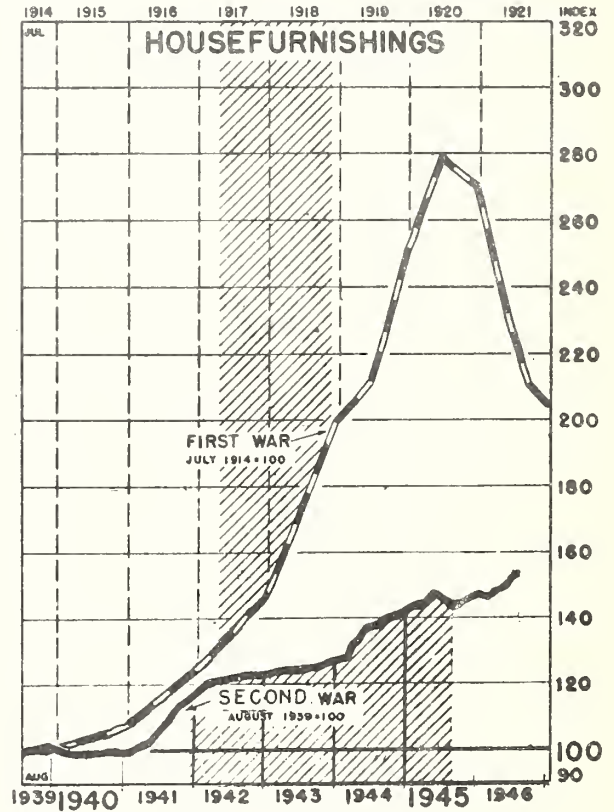
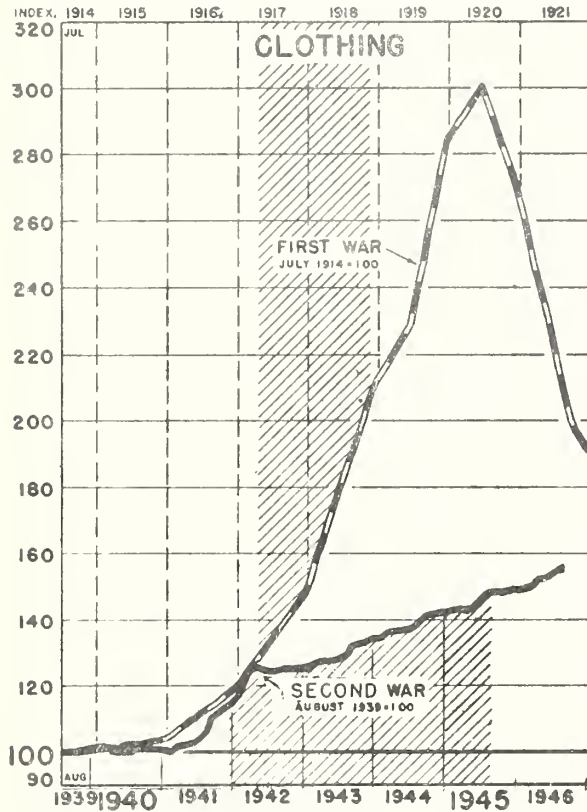
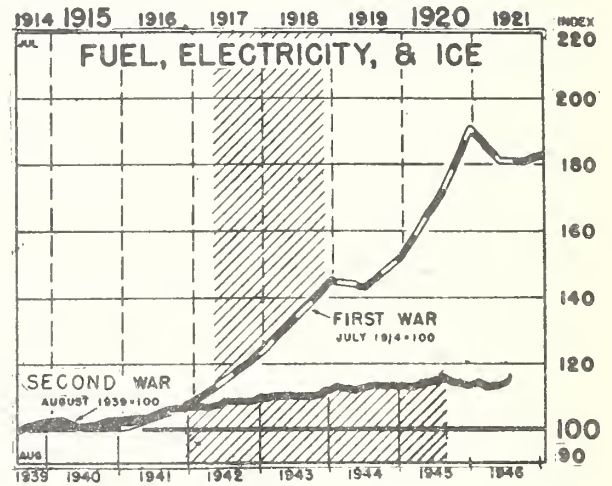
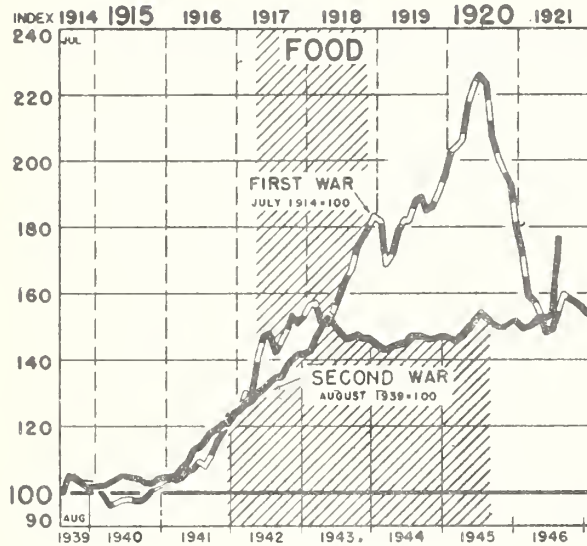
Index numbers (June 15, 1939 = 100)

Year and month	Food	Clothing	Operating expenses	Furniture and furnishings
June 15, 1939	100	100	100	100
September 15,	108	100	100	100
December 15,	101	102	100	101
March 15, 1940	102	103	100	101
June 15,	104	102	98	101
September 15,	101	102	99	101
December 15,	102	104	99	101
March 15, 1941	105	105	99	102
June 15,	113	108	101	106
September 15,	119	118	105	111
December 15,	122	126	108	118
March 15, 1942	131	134	108	121
June 15,	136	139	109	123
September 15,	137	143	111	127
December 15,	142	148	111	131
March 15, 1943	151	152	112	135
June 15,	158	154	113	139
September 15,	154	157	115	142
December 15,	156	161	118	144
March 15, 1944	157	163	119	147
June 15,	158	165	119	149
September 15,	155	169	120	151
December 15,	156	175	121	155
March 15, 1945	157	176	121	159
June 15,	158	178	121	162
September 15,	158	181	122	164
December 15,	161	185	123	169
March 15, 1946	165	189	124	172
June 15,	170	196	125	179

Source: Bureau of Agricultural Economics.



C-2  
INDEX OF PRICES PAID BY CONSUMERS IN LARGE CITIES  
FOLLOWING WORLD WAR I AND WORLD WAR II





## THE COST OF LIVING IN WORLD WAR I AND WORLD WAR II

For about two years after the end of the first World War consumer prices paid by moderate income families in large cities as measured by the Bureau of Labor Statistics' index continued to rise as rapidly as during the war period; then they dropped sharply. During the first year after World War II, prices also continued to rise (for the most part) at about the same rates as during the war years, but the total rise was strikingly less than during the first war and early postwar periods. The only exception was the very sharp increase in food prices that occurred in July 1946 following the lapse of OPA controls at the end of June.

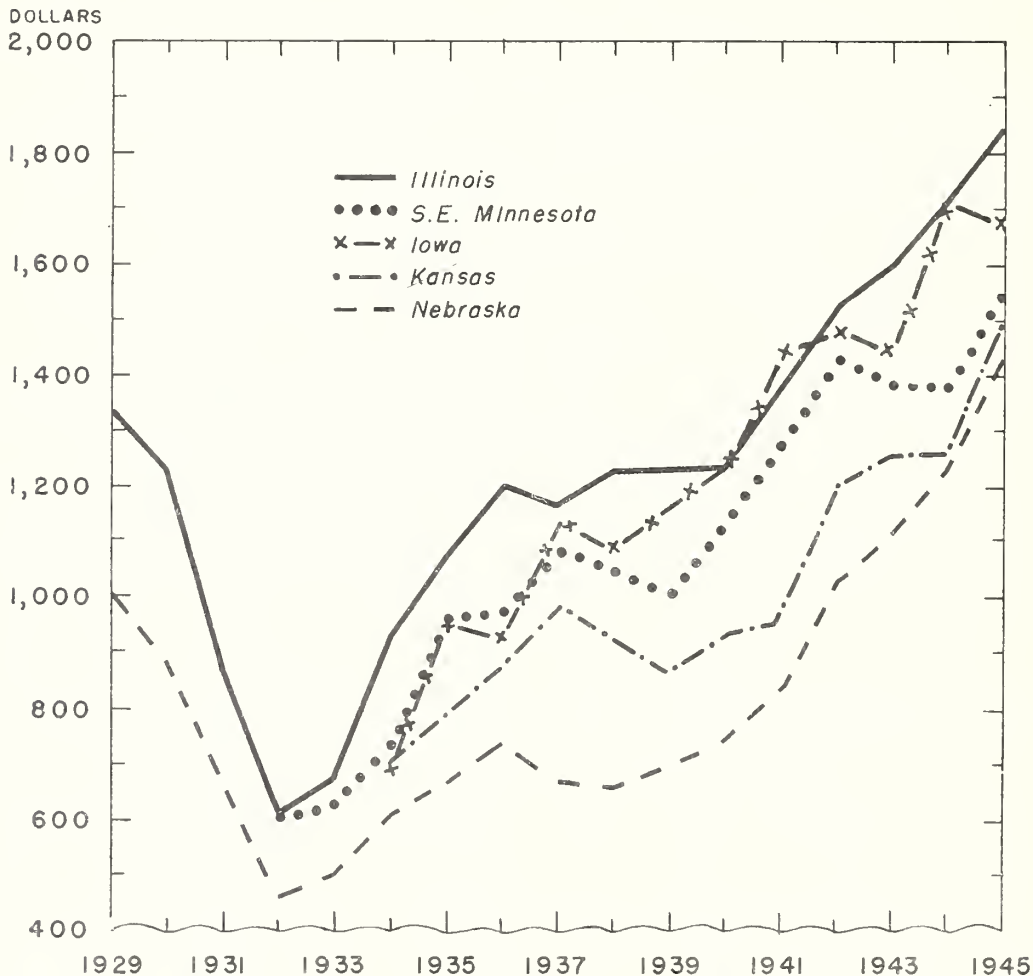
Bureau of Labor Statistics consumers' price  
averages for large cities in the United States

## Index numbers

Year and month	Food	Clothing	House furnishings	Fuel, electricity
World War I (July 1914 = 100)				
1914.....	100.1	100.0	99.8	100.0
1915.....	99.0	102.3	104.6	100.3
1916.....	111.1	112.2	116.6	104.3
1917.....	143.1	134.8	136.2	116.2
1918.....	164.5	182.7	175.0	135.2
1919.....	183.4	241.7	220.6	146.2
1920.....	206.6	288.0	270.7	171.6
1921.....	157.0	221.8	227.8	183.0
World War II (August 1939 = 100)				
1939.....	101.8	100.2	100.7	101.5
1940.....	103.3	101.4	99.9	102.3
1941.....	112.8	106.0	106.7	104.8
1942.....	132.5	123.8	121.5	108.1
1943.....	147.6	129.3	124.9	110.5
1944.....	145.6	138.4	135.6	112.6
1945 January 15.....	146.8	142.6	142.7	112.5
February 15.....	146.0	142.9	143.1	112.8
March 15.....	145.3	143.3	143.6	112.8
April 15.....	146.1	143.7	144.0	112.6
May 15.....	148.5	144.2	144.5	112.8
June 15.....	150.9	145.0	144.9	112.8
July 15.....	151.6	145.3	144.4	114.0
August 15.....	150.7	145.8	144.6	114.2
September 15.....	149.1	147.8	145.9	113.5
October 15.....	149.0	147.9	145.7	113.4
November 15.....	149.8	148.2	146.7	112.9
December 15.....	151.2	149.0	147.4	113.1
1946 January 15.....	150.8	149.1	147.6	113.6
February 15.....	149.3	149.5	147.5	113.8
March 15.....	149.8	152.6	149.3	113.3
April 15.....	151.6	153.8	150.4	113.2
May 15.....	152.5	155.2	152.8	113.1
June 15.....	155.7	156.7	155.2	113.3
July 15.....	177.2	157.4	156.0	116.2

Source: U. S. Department of Labor.

# ANNUAL EXPENDITURE FOR FAMILY LIVING BY FARM ACCOUNT-KEEPING FAMILIES IN SEVERAL STATES, 1929-1945



Expenditures for family living by farm families increased more or less steadily from the middle thirties to 1945 in all the States providing information. By 1945 the families in most of the States were spending more than twice as much for family living as they'd spent in 1934. Much of the increase had occurred before 1941. Iowa farm families were spending almost 2½ times as much in 1945 as in 1934 but the increase between 1941 and 1945 was relatively small percent. In Nebraska, on the other hand, family living in 1945 took more than twice as much as it had in 1934—with an increase of two-thirds since 1941.

This chart should be compared with the graphs for expenditures of specified commodities shown later. The increase in family expenditures is the consequence of rising prices. Since the BAE index of prices paid by farmers does not include all family living, it is not possible to estimate just how much of the increase in total family expenditures was due to price rise.

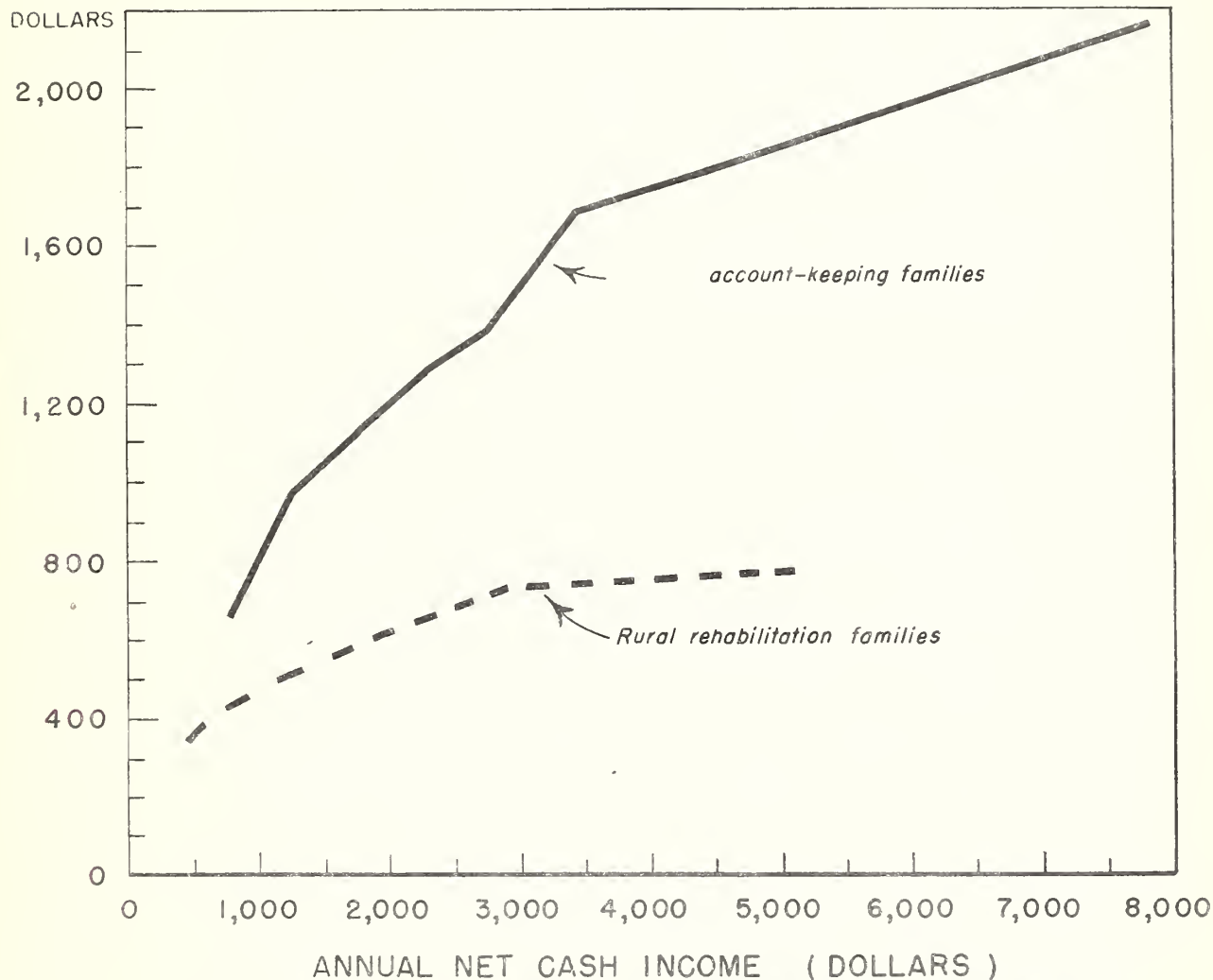
Source: Annual summaries of farm and family accounts submitted to State colleges in Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska.

Annual expenditures for family living  
by account-keeping farm families  
in five States, 1929-1945

Year	Illinois	S. E. Minnesota	Iowa	Kansas	Nebraska
Dollars					
1929	1,336	1/	1/	1/	1,009
1930	1,224	1/	1/	1/	885
1931	872	1/	1/	1/	670
1932	609	605	1/	1/	467
1933	679	633	1/	1/	502
1934	929	738	682	701	612
1935	1,079	960	951	791	663
1936	1,203	971	936	878	748
1937	1,167	1,087	1,133	988	672
1938	1,228	1,049	1,093	933	659
1939	1,228	1,007	1,171	870	696
1940	1,236	1,141	1,233	933	742
1941	1,379	1,282	1,442	961	839
1942	1,528	1,429	1,480	1,199	1,027
1943	1,599	1,385	1,440	1,255	1,116
1944	1,713	1,377	1,713	1,262	1,228
1945	1,845	1,545	1,673	1,491	1,421

1/ Data not available.

SPENDING FOR FAMILY LIVING BY FARM ACCOUNT-KEEPING FAMILIES  
AND RURAL REHABILITATION FAMILIES AT DIFFERENT INCOME LEVELS,  
ILLINOIS, 1942



In Illinois in 1942 at each income level, rural rehabilitation families spent less of their income for family living than did those farm families sending their accounts to the college. A similar difference between these two types of families appear for Iowa, Minnesota and Kansas, the only States for which comparable data exist.

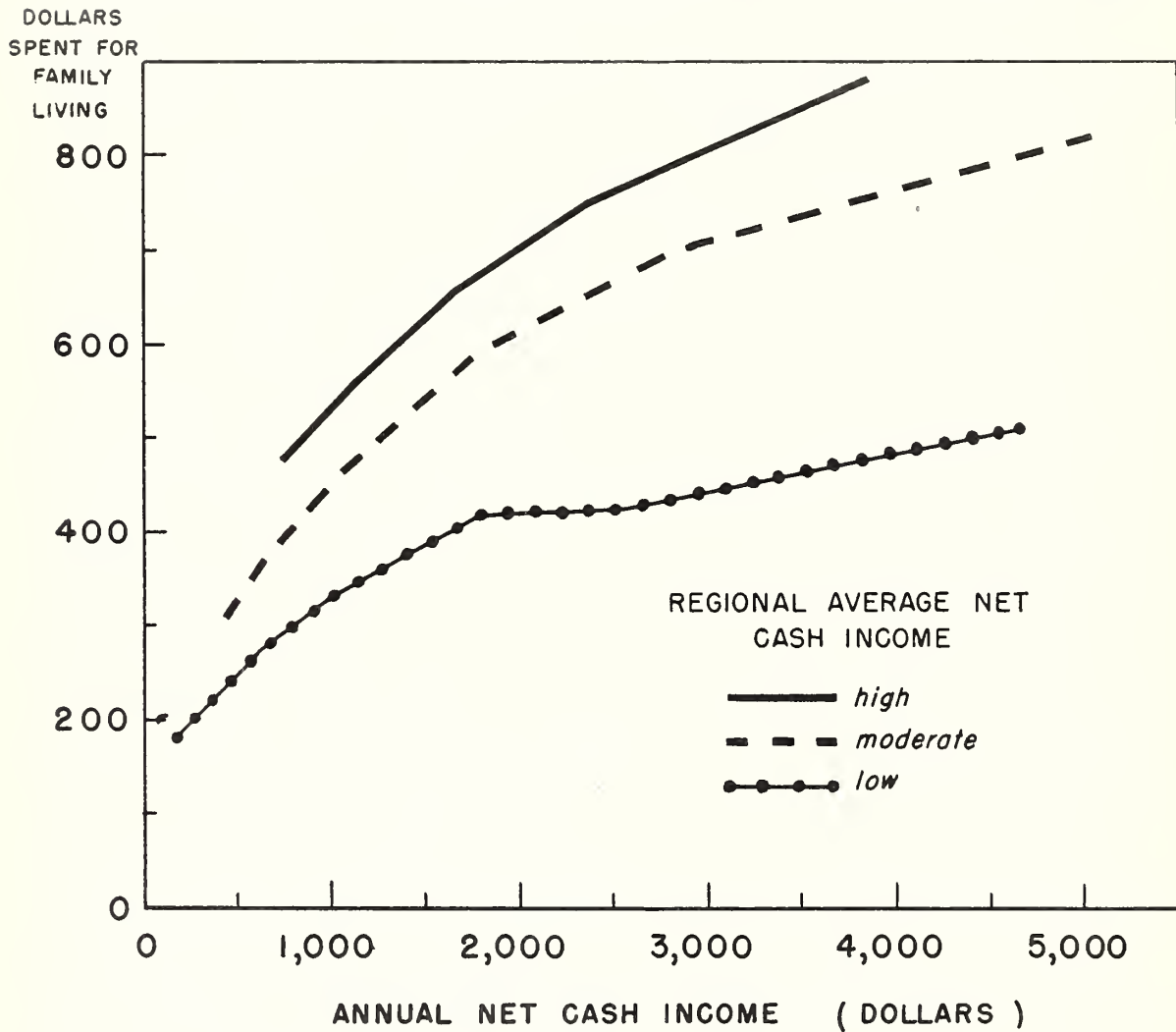
Some reasons for the difference are obvious. The families sending their accounts to the college have probably been accustomed to a higher level of living. What people are accustomed to they want even though this year's income is a little short. In addition, the "college" families have on the average more reserves on which to draw than do the rural rehabilitation families.

Annual expenditure for family living by account-keeping farm families and rural rehabilitation families, by net cash income, Illinois 1942

Account-keeping families		Rural rehabilitation families	
Net cash income	Family living expenditures	Net cash income	Family living expenditures
\$781	\$654	\$480	\$338
1,269	984	687	412
1,771	1,125	1,124	501
2,287	1,280	1,914	616
2,745	1,387	2,904	730
3,457	1,689	5,123	785
4,441	1,785		
7,855	2,166		

Source: Basic data from Farm Security Administration and annual summaries of farm and family accounts submitted to State college in Illinois.

SPENDING FOR FAMILY LIVING AT VARIOUS INCOMES BY  
FAMILIES IN REGIONS WITH DIFFERENT INCOME LEVELS  
UNITED STATES RURAL REHABILITATION FAMILIES, 1942





Families having a given income, for example, \$1,000, spend more of it for family living if they live in regions with a high income than if they live in regions with low average income. Facts to support this conclusion come from the account books of rural rehabilitation families. Similar differences were shown for the families included in the Consumer Purchases Study in 1935-36. The States are put into three groups for simplicity. 1/ Differences exist from State to State within the regions.

The average level of farm family living for the three groups of regions as measured by the Hagood index for 1940 was as follows:

Group I	116
Group II	110
Group III	76

These data serve to emphasize the fact that average expenditures for family living in any one year are determined by long standing customs which relate to community standards and the available of goods.

1/ The net cash income used in classification is that reported for the various regions into which the Farm Security Administration had grouped the States. The list of States included in the regions is:

I. Regions with high income

- a. All those in New England
- b. Delaware, Maryland and New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania
- c. Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota
- d. Arizona, California, Nevada, Utah
- e. Colorado, Montana, Wyoming
- f. Idaho, Oregon, Washington

II. Regions with moderate income

- a. Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Missouri, Ohio
- b. Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota
- c. New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas

III. Regions with low income

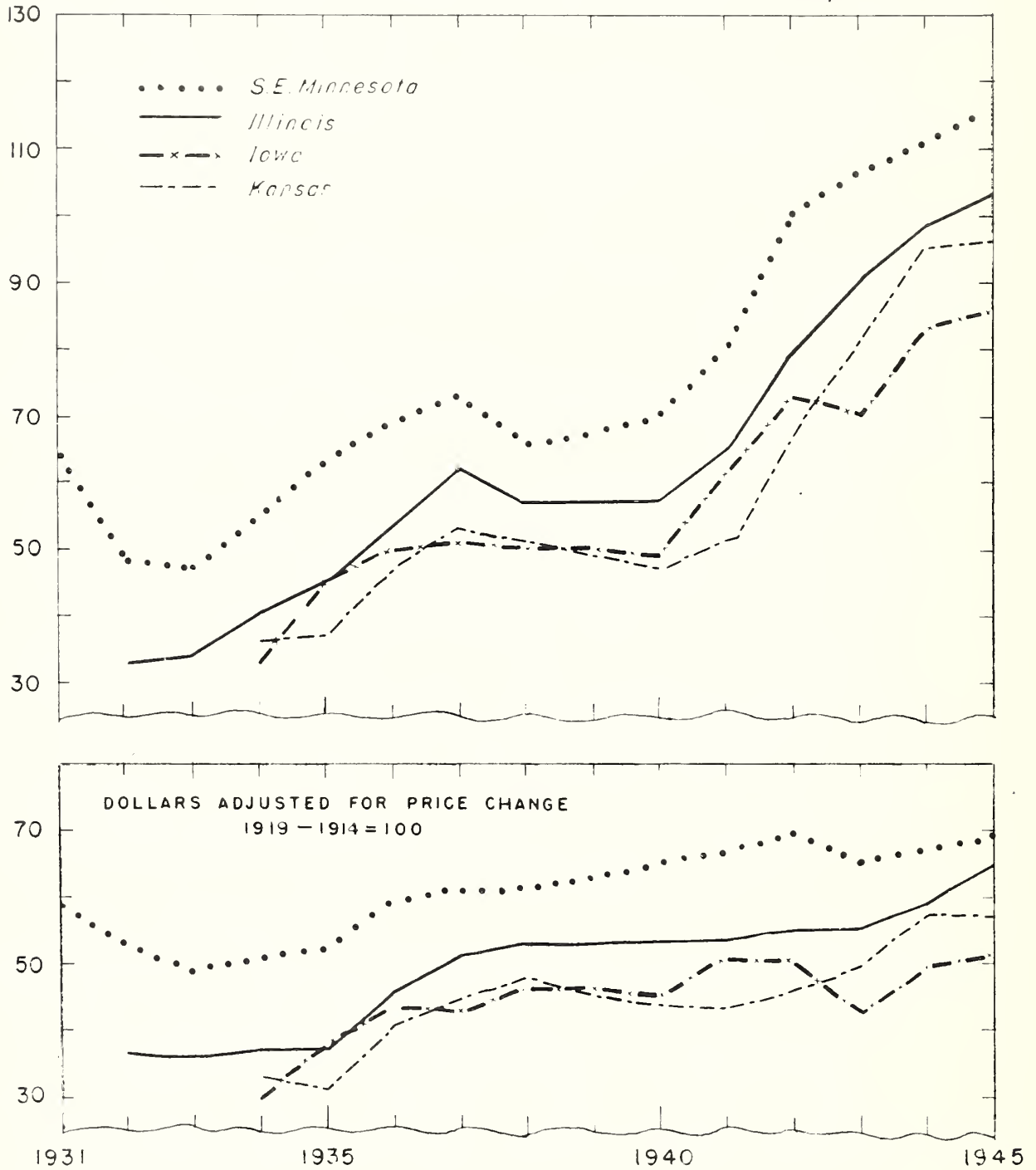
- a. Kentucky, North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia
- b. Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina
- c. Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi

Average expenditures for family living at various incomes by families in regions with high, moderate, and low average net cash incomes, U.S. Rural Rehabilitation Families, 1942

Regions with high average income		Regions with moderate average income		Regions with low average income	
Net cash income	Family expendi- tures	Net cash income	Family expendi- tures	Net cash income	Family expendi- tures
				\$167	\$181
		\$424	\$314	330	214
\$726	\$480	663	377	601	270
1,104	558	1,054	467	1,004	329
1,652	662	1,771	594	1,790	417
2,393	755	2,853	700	2,575	422
3,859	882	5,023	818	4,690	509

Source: Basic data from Farm Security Administration

ANNUAL EXPENDITURE FOR FOOD PER PERSON  
DOLLARS BY FARM ACCOUNT-KEEPING FAMILIES IN FOUR STATES, 1931-1945



# E-1a

During the middle thirties farm families that sent accounts to the colleges in various States increased their expenditures for purchased food. This rise continued throughout the war. In 1945 food expenditures stood at an all-time high. This increase probably reflects some increase in quantity and some shift to different types of food as well as the increase in prices. When expenditures are adjusted for price change, the increase in food purchases from 1934 to 1945 is about one-third for S. E. Minnesota and about two-thirds for the other three States shown here. From 1939-40 to 1943-44 for the four States shown here, some increase in adjusted expenditure for food occurred. Some of this increase in adjusted expenditures may be due to the fact that the Bureau of Agricultural Economics' national measure of changes in retail food prices does not measure the changes in the Middle West.

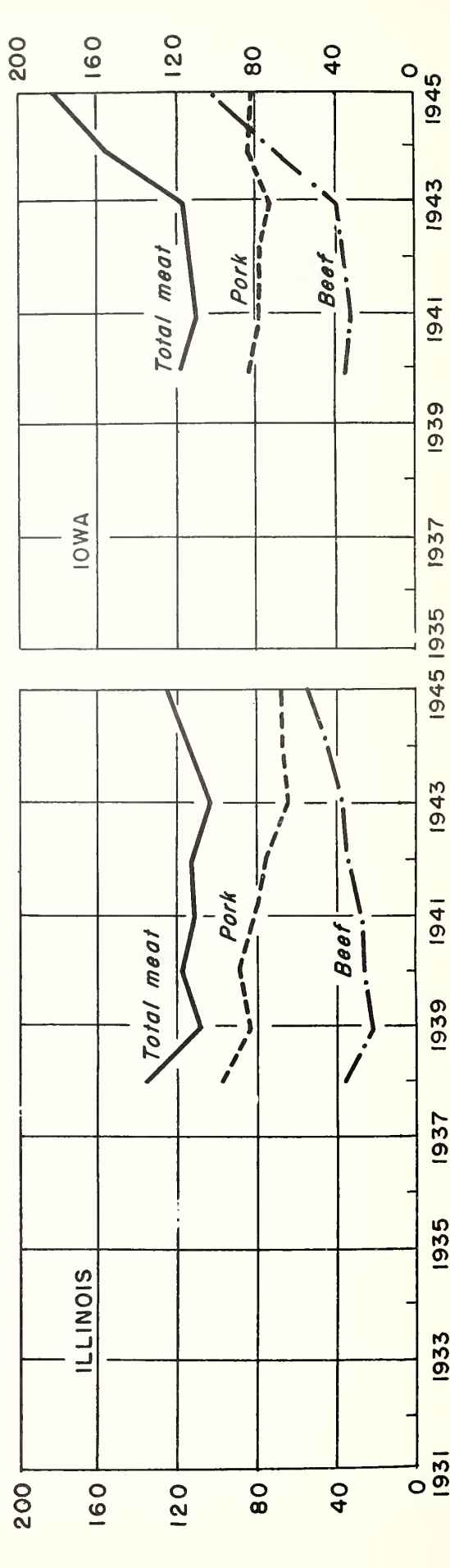
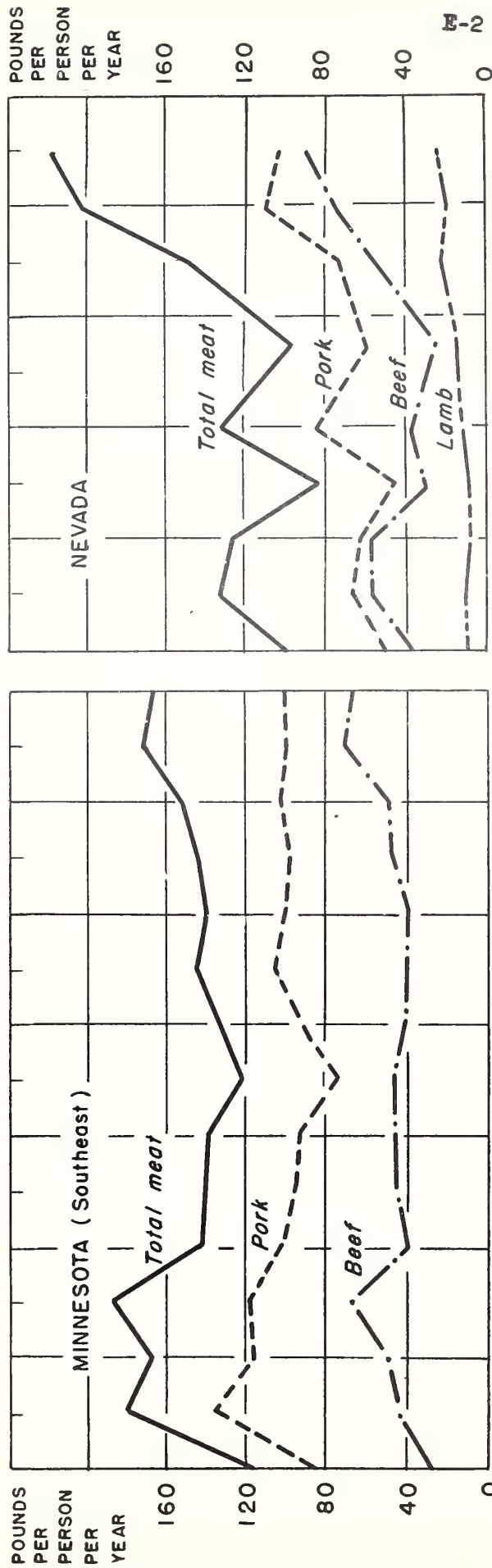
Annual expenditures for food per person in household by account-keeping farm families in four States, 1931-1945

Year	Dollars unadjusted				Dollars adjusted for price change (1910-1914 = 100)			
	Illinois	S. E. Minnesota	Iowa	Kansas	Illinois	S. E. Minnesota	Iowa	Kansas
1931...	1/	64	1/	1/	1/	59	1/	1/
1932...	33	48	1/	1/	36	53	1/	1/
1933...	34	47	1/	1/	36	49	1/	1/
1934...	40	54	32	36	37	50	30	33
1935...	45	63	45	37	37	52	38	31
1936...	53	69	50	47	46	59	43	40
1937...	62	72	51	53	52	60	42	44
1938...	57	66	50	51	53	61	46	48
1939...	57	68	50	49	53	63	46	46
1940...	57	70	49	47	53	65	45	44
1941...	65	80	61	52	54	66	51	43
1942...	80	100	73	66	55	69	50	46
1943...	90	106	70	81	55	65	43	50
1944...	98	110	82	95	59	66	50	57
1945...	103	115	85	96	61	68	51	57

1/ Data not available.

Source: Annual summaries of farm and family accounts submitted to State colleges in Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, and Kansas, and Bureau of Agricultural Economics' Index of Prices paid by farmers.

# POUNDS OF FARM-FURNISHED MEAT USED PER PERSON BY FARM ACCOUNT-KEEPING FAMILIES IN FOUR STATES, 1931-1945





# Beef

Minnesota is the only State providing a report for each year since 1931. The high peak in 1934 coincided with widespread drought. The years since 1940 give a similar trend in Illinois, Iowa, and Minnesota even though there is quite a difference among them in the pounds of farm-furnished beef. The increase in freezer lockers, meat rationing, and greater increase in the farm price of pork in contrast with beef probably each had a part in bringing the increase during the war years.

# Pork

Only one of these groups of families increased the amount of farm-furnished pork used. In fact its use by the Illinois families went down considerably from 1938 to 1945.

# Total meat

In three out of the four States reporting, the per capita quantity of farm-furnished meat increased during the war. If rationing was responsible for the quantity furnished from the farm, some decline from 1945 may be anticipated.

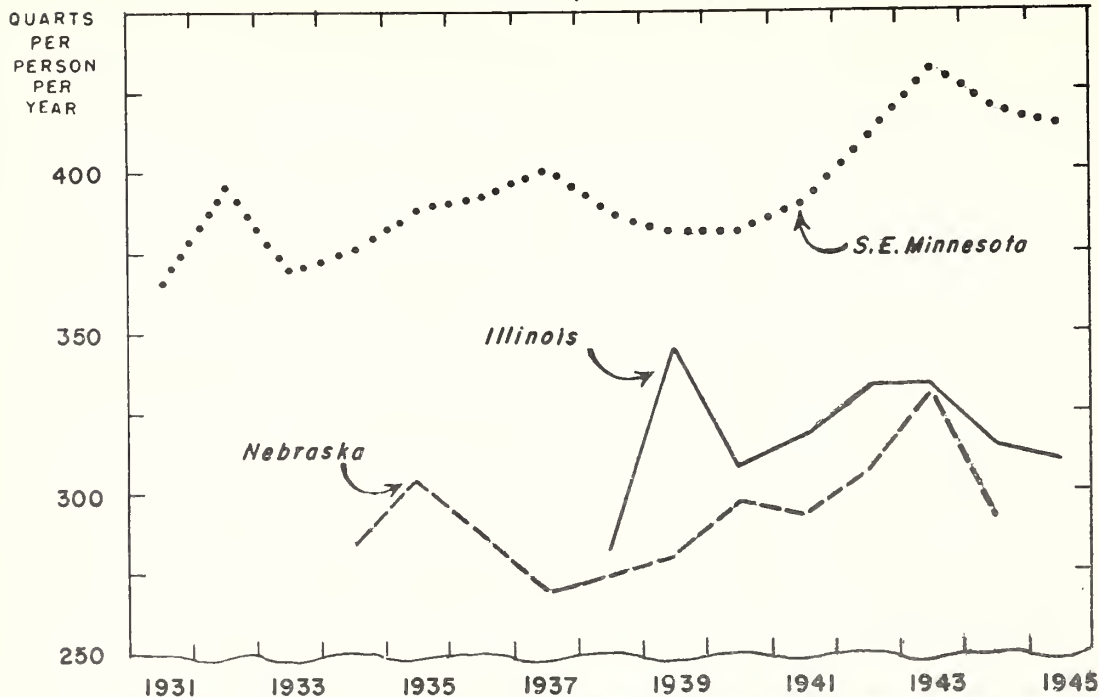
Pounds of farm-furnished meat used per person by account-keeping families in four States, 1931-1945

Year	Minnesota (S. E.)				Nevada				Illinois				Iowa			
	Total meat (excluding poultry)	Beef	Pork	Total meat (excluding poultry)	Beef	Pork	Lamb	Total meat (excluding poultry)	Beef	Pork	Total meat (excluding poultry)	Beef	Total meat (excluding poultry)	Beef	Pork	Total meat (excluding poultry)
1931	118	29	102	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
1932	180	44	101	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
1933	168	50	104	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
1934	187	68	99	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
1935	143	40	102	100	38	52	9	138	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
1936	141	45	106	134	57	67	10	111	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
1937	140	45	93	128	58	63	7	120	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
1938	122	47	75	84	30	46	8	114	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
1939	133	40	94	133	37	85	11	115	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
1940	145	39	96	99	25	60	14	106	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
1941	141	39	103	151	56	73	23	116	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
1942	145	47	120	204	73	111	19	126	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
1943	153	49	117	219	90	104	25	126	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
1944	172	71	136	219	90	104	25	126	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
1945	167	65	89	1/	1/	1/	1/	126	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/

1/ Data not available.

Source: Annual summaries of farm and family accounts submitted to State colleges in Minnesota, Nevada, Illinois, and Iowa.

QUARTS OF FARM-FURNISHED FLUID MILK AND CREAM USED PER  
PERSON PER YEAR BY FARM ACCOUNT-KEEPING FAMILIES IN THREE  
STATES, 1931-1945



The general longtime trend in fluid milk consumption for these three groups of families has been slightly upward. For each State a drop occurred after 1943. Data for additional years will be needed to determine whether a real break has occurred in the earlier trend. The quantity of farm-furnished fluid milk and cream was unusually high in Southeast Minnesota, a dairy section of the State. However, for the years 1940 to 1945, it was equally high in Southwest Minnesota--an area where wheat is very important.

Even though the consumption in Illinois was much lower than that in Minnesota, it is considerably higher than the national average--for 1945 these Illinois farm families had 311 quarts, the national average was about 204 quarts.

Quarts of farm furnished fluid milk and cream used per person by  
farm account-keeping families in three States, 1931-1945

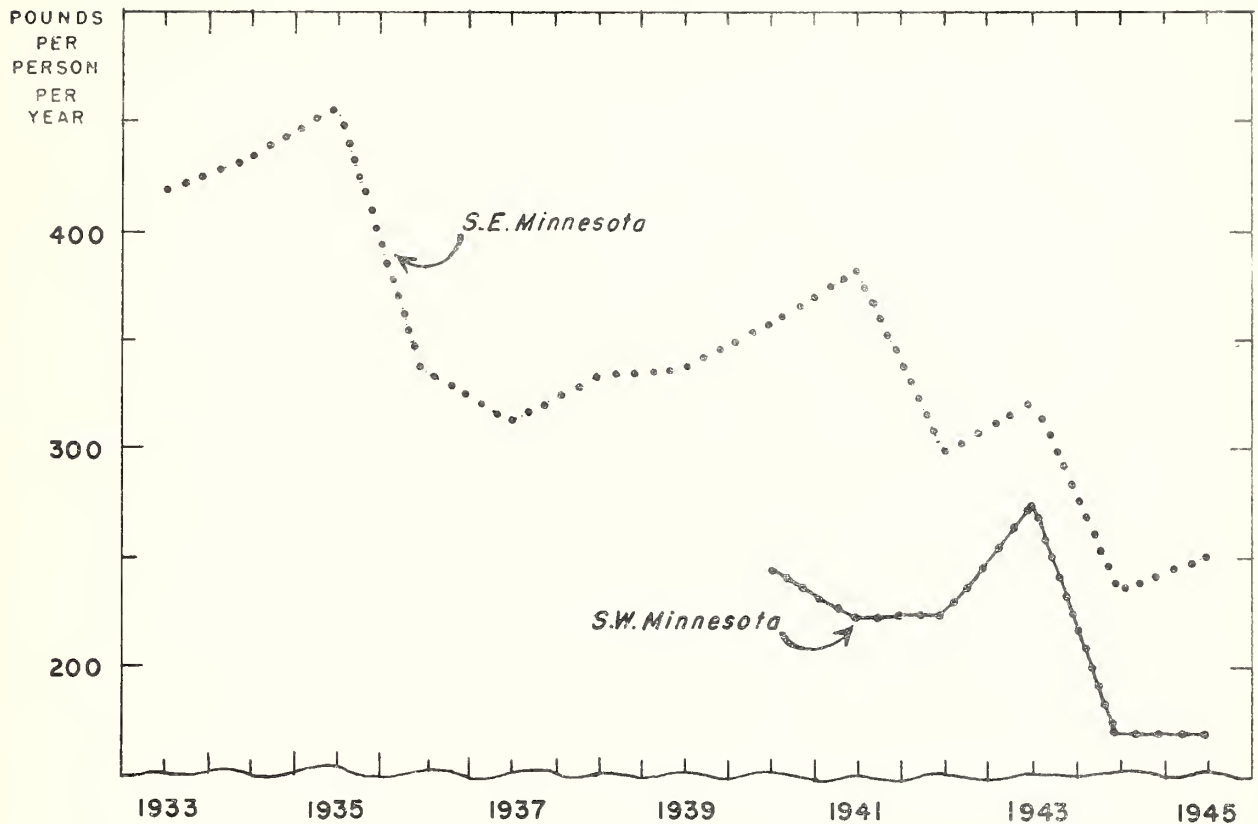
Year	Minnesota		Nebraska 1/	Illinois
	S.E.	S.W.		
1931.....	366	2/		2/
1932.....	396	2/		2/
1933.....	370	2/	284	2/
1934.....	376	2/		2/
1935.....	389	2/	304	2/
1936.....	394	2/	287	2/
1937.....	401	2/	270	2/
1938.....	388	2/	275	282
1939.....	382	2/	282	346
1940.....	383	393	297	309
1941.....	391	415	294	318
1942.....	411	445	307	333
1943.....	432	392	333	334
1944.....	420	431	294	316
1945.....	414	427	2/	311

1/ Nebraska averages are for person per family rather than per household as in Minnesota and Illinois.

2/ Data not available.

Source: Annual summaries of farm and family accounts reported to State colleges in Illinois, Nebraska and Minnesota.

POUNDS OF FARM-FURNISHED IRISH POTATOES USED PER PERSON BY  
FARM ACCOUNT-KEEPING FAMILIES IN ONE STATE 1933-1945



Home use of farm-furnished Irish potatoes reported by Minnesota account-keeping families shows a pronounced downward trend, the quantity furnished in 1945 being only 60 percent of that for 1933.

Nevada, where commercial production of potatoes is small, is the only other State whose account-keeping families reported the quantity of farm-furnished potatoes. The average quantity in 1944 was about 29 pounds per person per year contrasted to almost 337 pounds in southeast Minnesota.

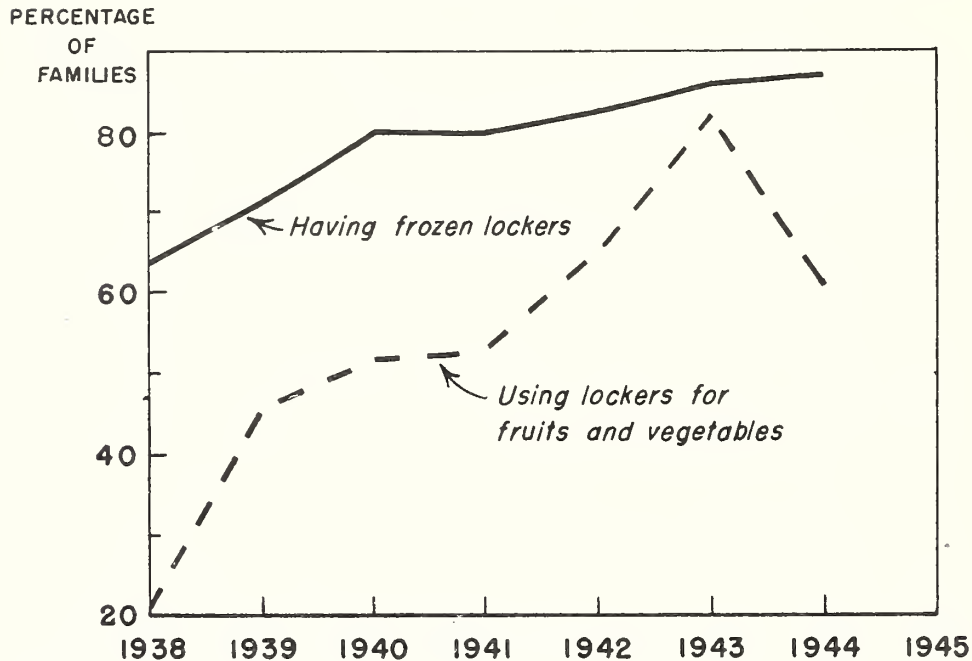
Source: Annual summaries of farm and family accounts reported to State colleges in Minnesota and Nevada.

Pounds of farm-furnished Irish potatoes used per person per year by account-keeping farm families in Minnesota, 1933-1945

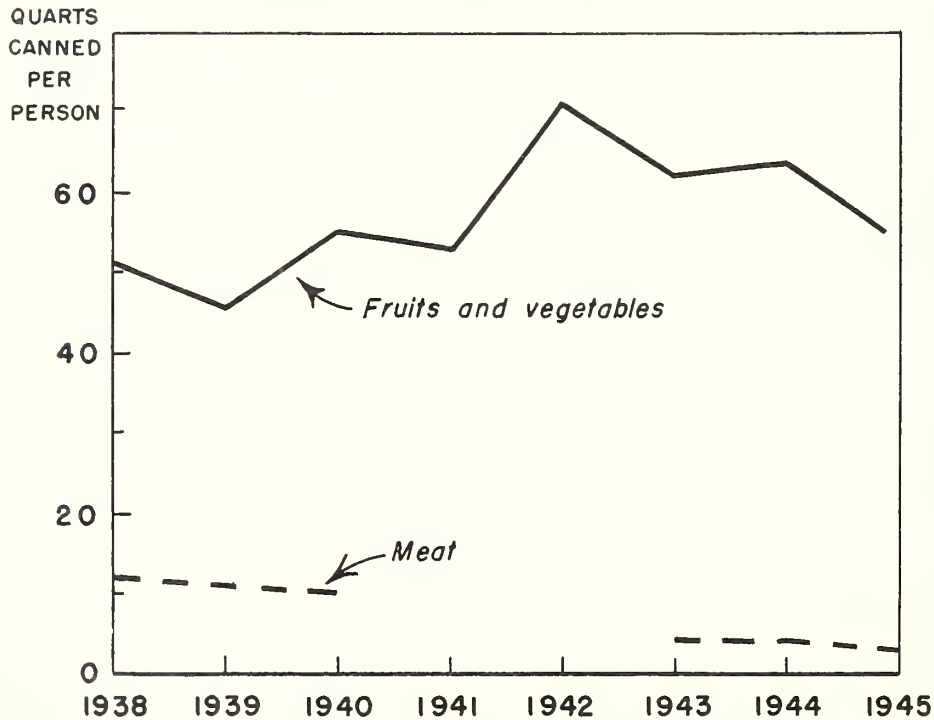
Year	Minnesota	
	Southeast	Southwest
	lb.	lb.
1933	419	1/
1934	433	1/
1935	457	1/
1936	337	1/
1937	314	1/
1938	335	1/
1939	337	1/
1940	357	245
1941	380	223
1942	300	225
1943	323	276
1944	237	171
1945	250	171

1/ Data not available.

PERCENTAGE OF FARM ACCOUNT-KEEPING FAMILIES  
HAVING FROZEN FOOD LOCKERS AND PERCENTAGE USING  
LOCKERS FOR FRUITS AND VEGETABLES - IOWA, 1938-1945



QUARTS OF FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND MEAT CANNED  
PER PERSON PER YEAR BY FARM ACCOUNT-KEEPING  
FAMILIES - IOWA, 1938-1945





For this selected group of Iowa farm families the percentage having frozen food lockers is high. In 1944, 87 percent had lockers. For the country as a whole, only 32 percent of all farm families froze meat or put meat in cold storage in 1945.

Even though the Iowa level has been relatively high between 1938 and 1944, it increased markedly during this period and in July 1946 Iowa had 655 frozen food locker plants--more than any other State.

Between 1938 and 1944 the use of the lockers for the preservation of fruits and vegetables expanded greatly. With the emphasis on home-food preservation during the war, the expansion probably would have been greater had material for lockers been available. Canning of fruits and vegetables also increased, but the canning of meats decreased during the period.

Home food preservation by account-keeping farm families in Iowa, 1938-45

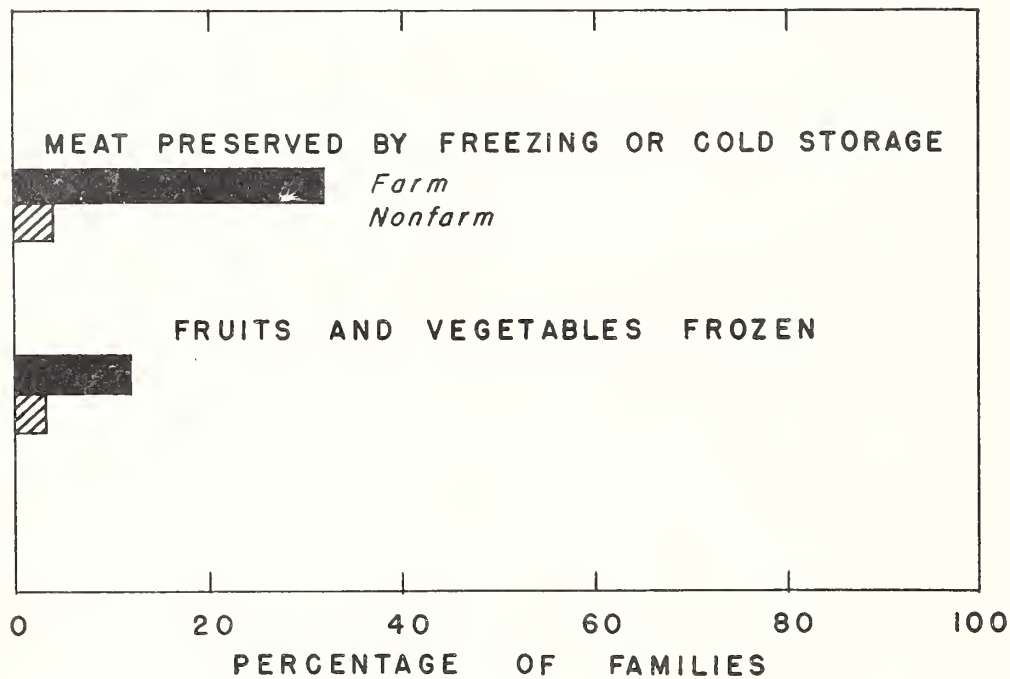
Year	Percentage of families		Quarts canned per person per year	
	Having frozen food lockers	Using frozen food lockers for fruits and vegetables	Fruits and vegetables <sup>1/</sup>	Meat
1938	64	21	51	12
1939	71	46	46	11
1940	80	52	55	10
1941	80	57	53	<sup>2/</sup>
1942	83	63	71	<sup>2/</sup>
1943	86	82	62	4
1944	87	61	64	4
1945	<sup>2/</sup>	<sup>2/</sup>	55	3

<sup>1/</sup> Excludes pickles, jams, jellies.

<sup>2/</sup> Data not available.

Source: Annual summaries of farm and family accounts reported to colleges in Iowa.

## FREEZING AND COLD STORAGE OF FOODS IN 1945



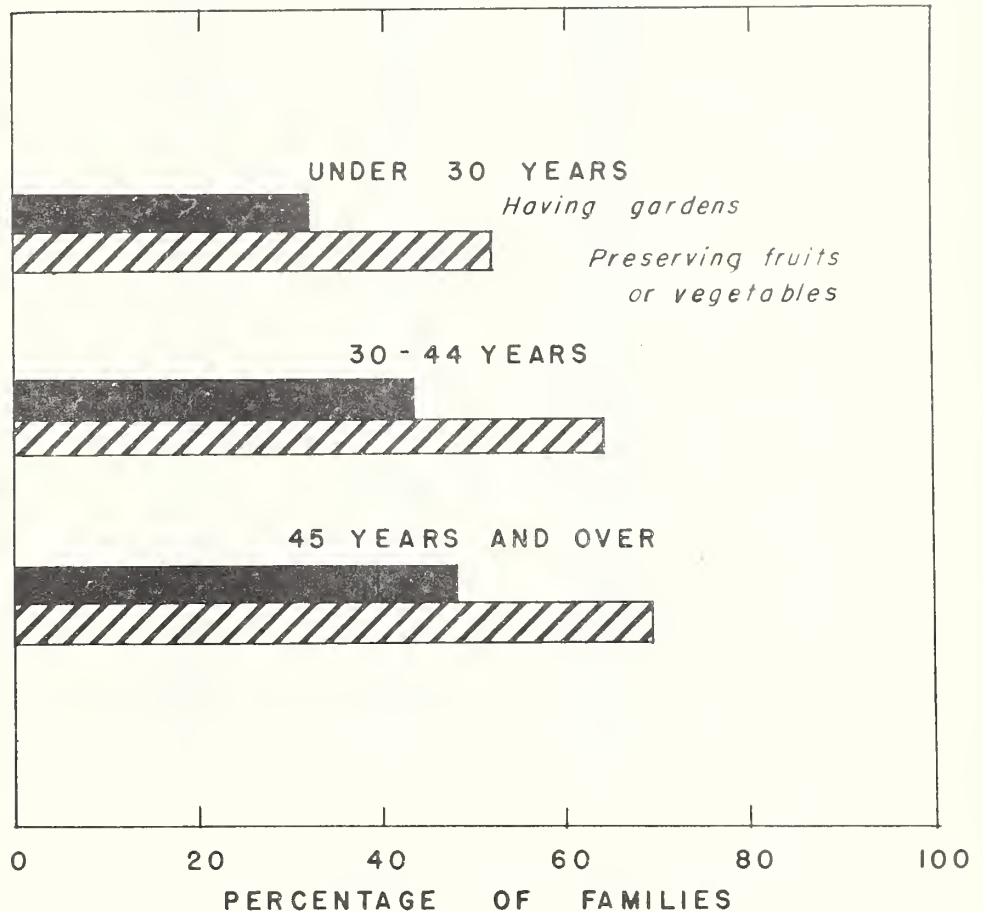
In 1945, one out of three farm families froze meat or put it into cold storage while only one in eight froze vegetables and fruits. Only a small proportion of nonfarm families froze foods. Almost as many nonfarm families used their lockers for fruit and vegetables as for meat. For every farm family freezing fruits or vegetables, almost three preserved meat by cold storage or freezing.

Percentage of farm and nonfarm families preserving meat by freezing or cold storage and freezing fruits and vegetables in 1945

Food and method of preserving	Farm	Nonfarm
	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Meat (freezing or cold storage)...	32	4
Fruits and vegetables (freezing only).....	12	3

Source: Home Gardens and Home Preserving in 1945. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

# GARDENING AND HOME PRESERVATION AMONG NONFARM FAMILIES, BY AGE OF HOUSEWIFE, 1945



One-third of the nonfarm households had home gardens when the homemaker was under 30 years of age and one-half when the homemaker was 45 years and over. A similar increase occurred in the home preservation of fruits and vegetables. The effect of age of the housewife on garden and home preservation was not determined for the farm families.

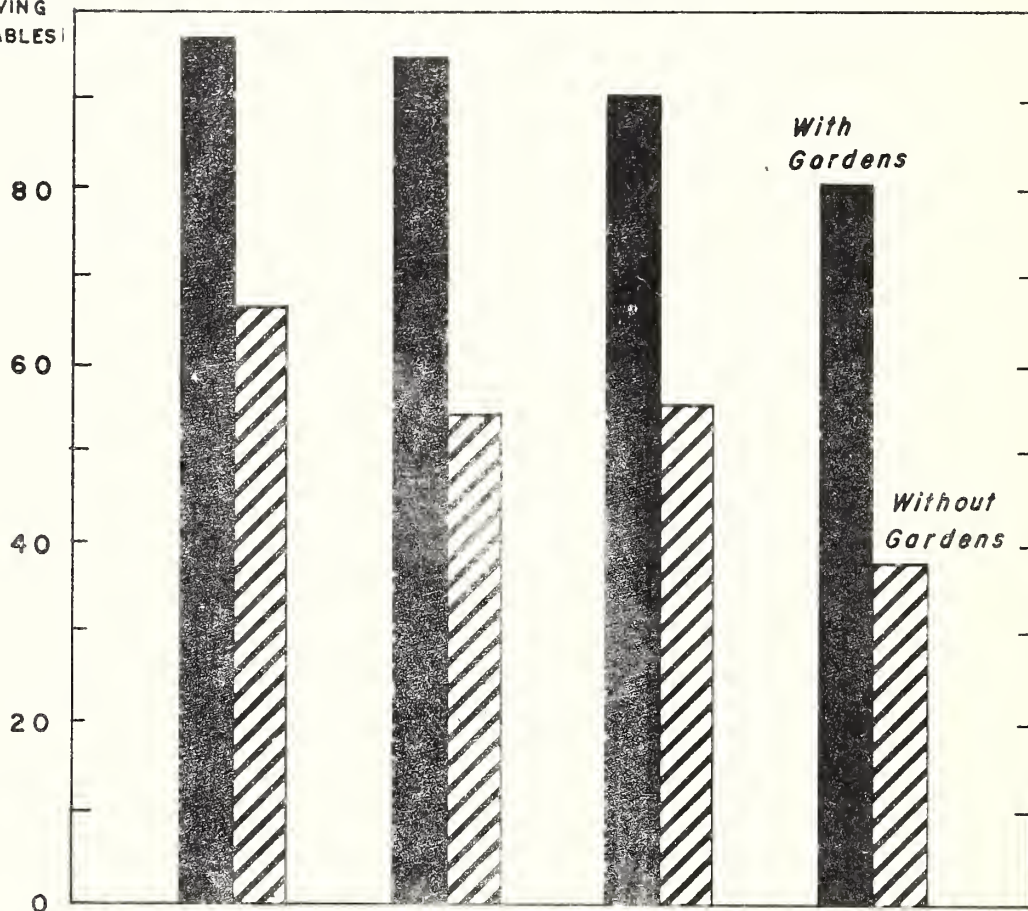
Percentage of nonfarm households having gardens and preserving fruits or vegetables, by age of housewife, 1945

Nonfarm households	Age of wife		
	Under 30 years	30-44 years	45 years and over
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Having home gardens	32	43	48
Preserving fruits or vegetables ....	52	64	69

Source: Home Gardens and Home Preserving in 1945. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

# EFFECT OF HOME GARDENING ON PRESERVATION OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, 1945

PERCENTAGE OF  
FAMILIES PRESERVING  
FRUITS OR VEGETABLES



People with gardens were more likely to preserve food than those without gardens. This was true for nonfarm people in the open country as well as in the towns and cities.

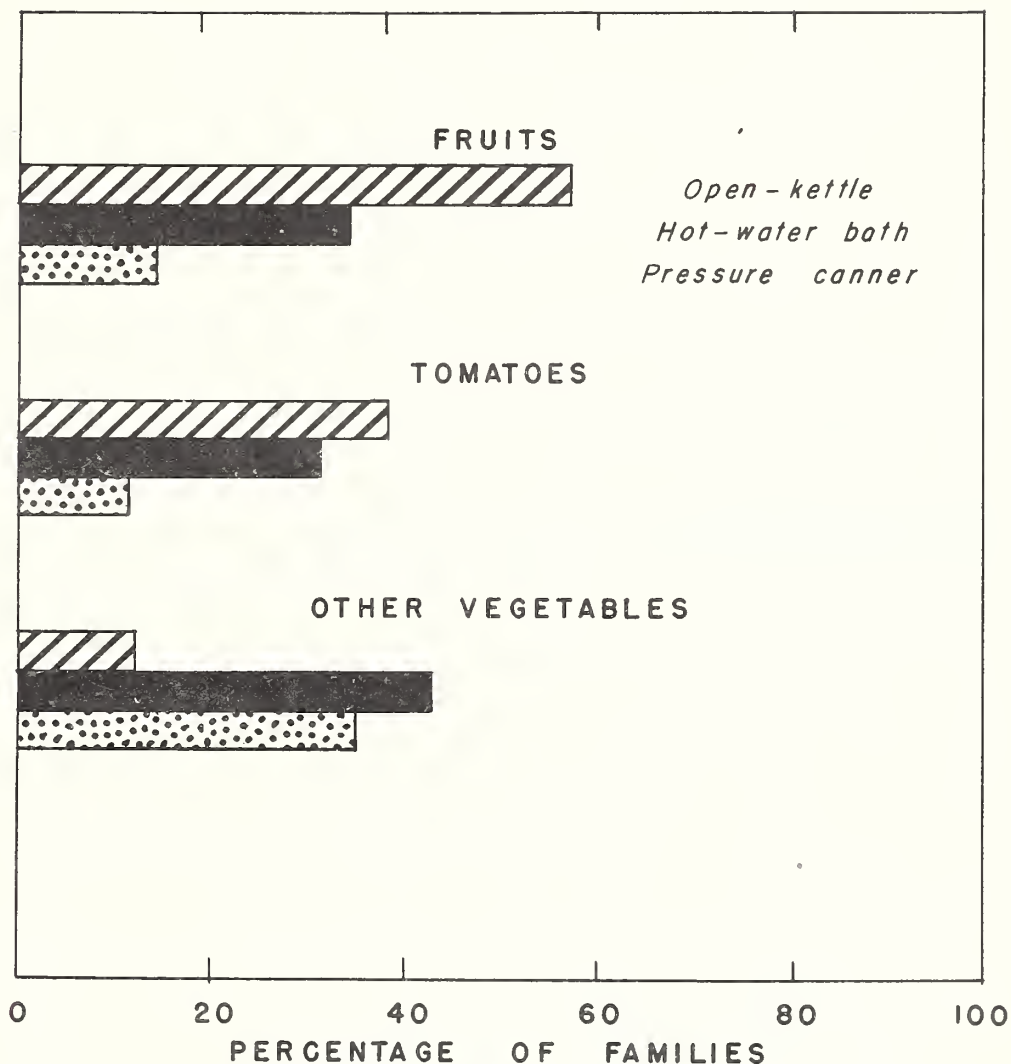
Percentage of families preserving fruits or vegetables, with and without gardens, in four types of communities, 1945

Families	Farm	In open country, not including farms	In cities and towns of less than 50,000	In cities of 50,000 and over
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
With gardens	97	95	91	81
Without gardens	67	55	56	38

Source: Home Gardens and Home Preserving in 1945.  
Bureau of Agricultural Economics.



## METHODS OF CANNING USED BY FARM FAMILIES, 1945



Farm families when preserving fruits and tomatoes are most likely to use the open-kettle method of canning. However, almost as many families used the hot-water bath for tomatoes as the open-kettle.

The recommendation over a period of years that the pressure canner be used for "other vegetables" seems to be making headway among farm families. In 1945, 37 percent of the families used the pressure canner for "other vegetables" and 43 percent used the hot-water bath method. While 12 percent reported using the open-kettle for "other vegetables", certain types of pickling such as boiling beets and adding vinegar were probably included.

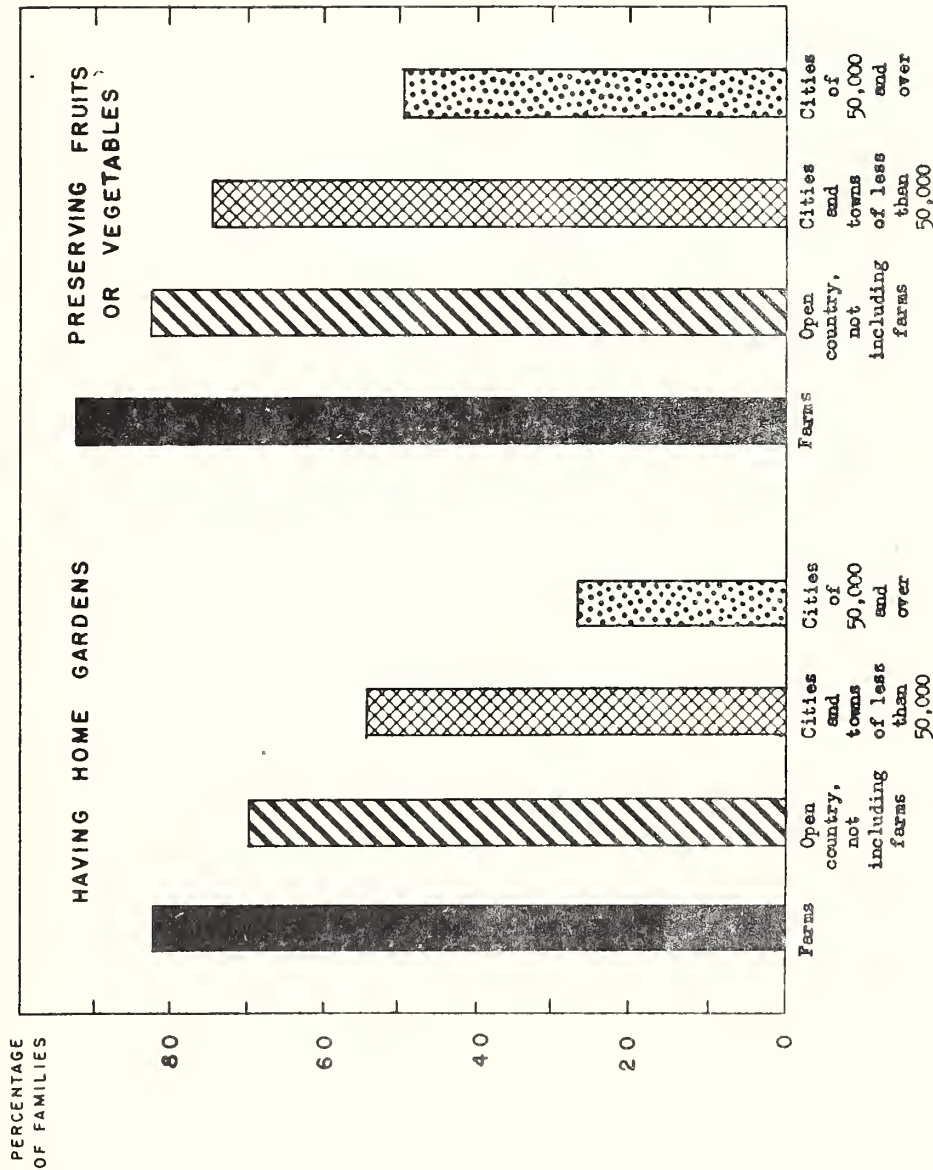
Percentage of farm families canning fruits, tomatoes and other vegetables by open-kettle, hot-water bath and pressure canner, 1945 <sup>1/</sup>

Method of canning	Fruits	Tomatoes	Other vegetables
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Open kettle.....	57	38	12
Hot-water bath..	34	31	43
Pressure canner..	14	11	35

<sup>1/</sup> This table is useful chiefly in showing differences, by type of food. "Open-kettle" method may have been interpreted by homemakers to include some pickling. The percentages total more than 100 because some families used more than one method.

Source: Home Gardens and Home Preserving in 1945. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

## HOME GARDENING AND PRESERVATION OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, 1945



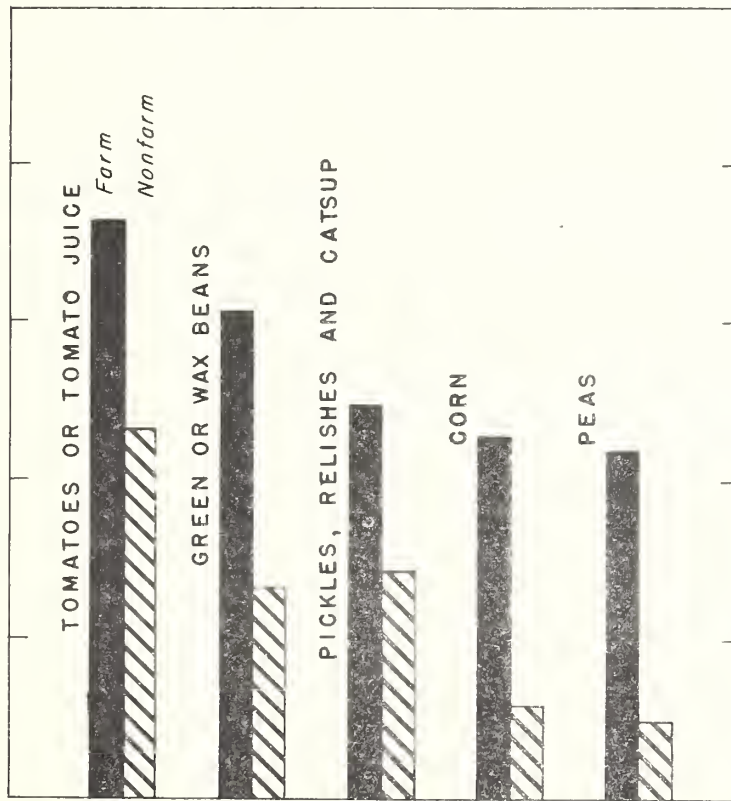
This chart at a glance reveals two major facts: (1) more families preserve fruits and vegetables than have home gardens and (2) the percentage of families carrying on these two types of activity decreases with degree of urbanization and the decrease is considerably greater for gardening than for preserving. The difference for gardens is especially great between towns and cities under and over 50,000.

Percentage of farm and nonfarm families having home gardens and preserving fruits or vegetables, by 4 types of communities, 1945

Families	Open country, not including farms		Cities of 50,000 and less than 50,000		Cities of 50,000 and over	
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Having home gardens	83	70	55	27		
Preserving fruits or vegetables	93	83	75	50		

Source: Home Gardens and Home Preserving in 1945. BAE.

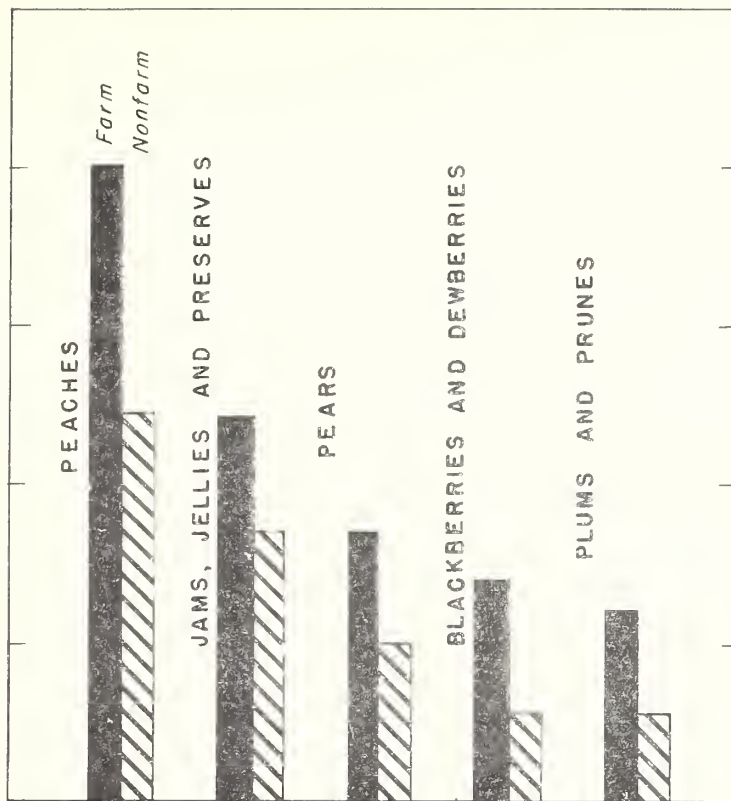
# HOME PRESERVATION OF VEGETABLES AND FRUITS, 1945



Tomatoes, beans and "pickles, relishes and catsup" come at the top of the list for both farm and nonfarm families. However, many more farm than nonfarm families report the canning of these. Canning corn and peas is much more common among farm families than nonfarm families.

The patterns of fruit-canning of farm and nonfarm families are much alike. First come peaches, second "jams, jellies and preserves" and third pears. Both groups of families commonly buy peaches and pears for canning.

Home production by farm families is probably a major reason for the marked difference in the canning of the other fruits reported above.

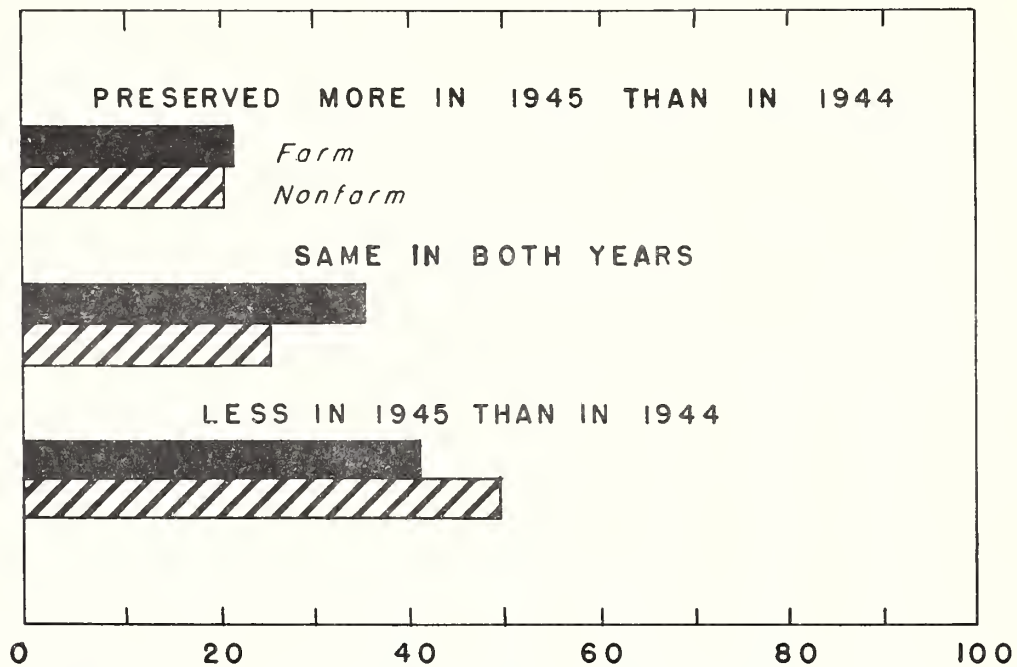


Percentage of farm and nonfarm families preserving certain fruits and vegetables in 1945

Vegetables	Farm Pct.	Non-farm Pct.	Fruits	Farm Pct.	Non-farm Pct.
Tomatoes or tomato juice	73	47	Peaches.....	80	49
Green or wax beans.....	62	27	Jams, jellies, preserves	48	34
Pickles, relish and catsup.....	50	29	Pears.....	34	20
Corn.....	46	12	Blackberries, dewberries	28	10
Peas.....	44	10	Plums, prunes.....	24	11

Source: Home Gardens and Home Preserving in 1945. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

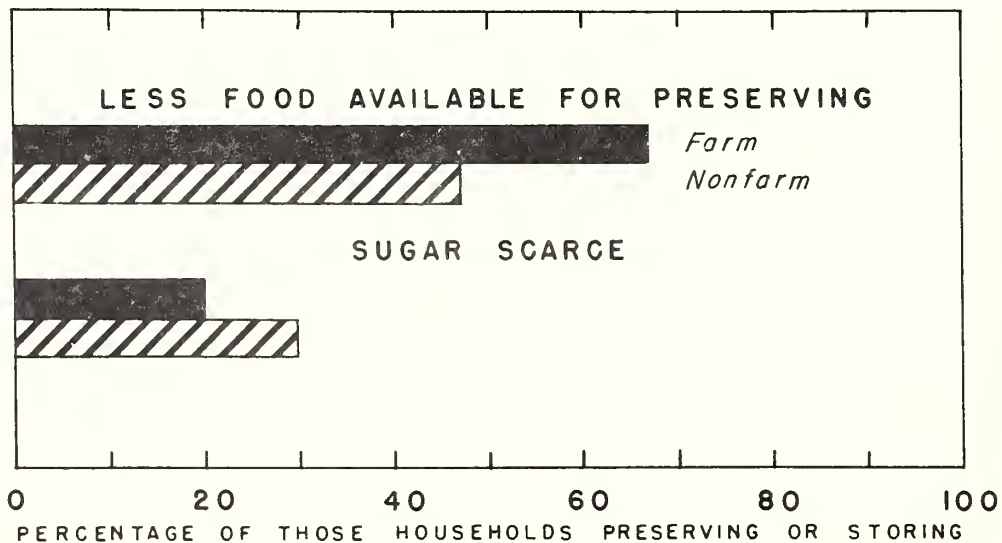
# DIFFERENCE BETWEEN 1945 AND 1944 IN HOME PRESERVATION AND STORAGE OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES



PERCENTAGE OF THOSE HOUSEHOLDS PRESERVING OR STORING

Between 1944 and 1945 a decrease in the home preservation and storage of fruits and vegetables was much more common than an increase. The drop was greater for nonfarm than for farm families.

## WHY HOME PRESERVATION OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES WAS CUT FROM 1944 TO 1945



PERCENTAGE OF THOSE HOUSEHOLDS PRESERVING OR STORING



"Less food available for preserving" was by far the most important reason given for the drop in home preservation. This reason was much more important for farm than for nonfarm families. Food for canning by farm families comes in large measure from the home garden and 43 percent of the farm families reported that their gardens yielded less in 1945 than in 1944.

A greater percentage of nonfarm than farm families cut their preservation of fruits and vegetables because of scarcity of sugar. Vegetables, for which sugar is not needed, have a much larger place in the canning of farm than of nonfarm families.

Crops of vegetables and fruit are good this year and there will, no doubt, be higher home preservation in 1946 than last year.

Comparison of amount preserved and stored in 1945 with amount preserved and stored in 1944

Amount preserved in 1944 and 1945	Households preserving or storing food in 1944 and 1945	
	Farm	Nonfarm
	Pct.	Pct.
More in 1945.....	22	21
Same amount both years.....	36	26
Less in 1945.....	41	50

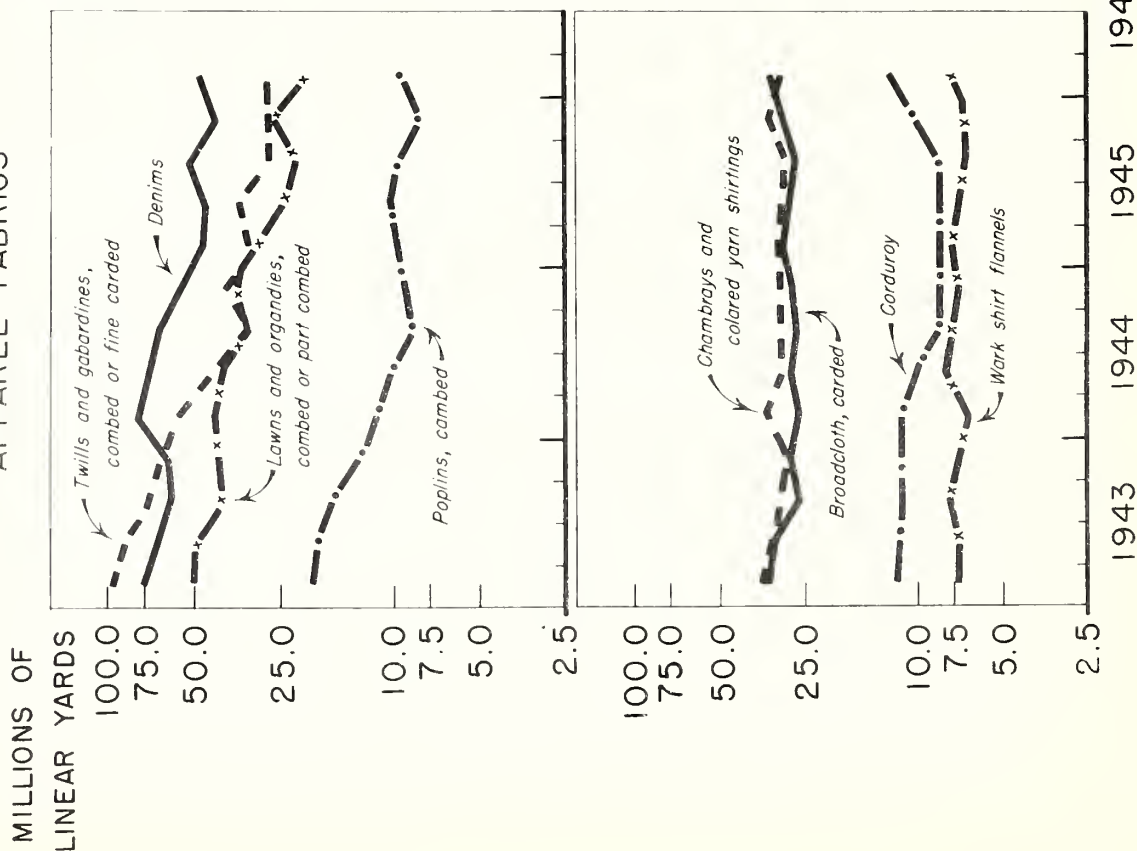
Reasons for less food preservation and storage in 1945 than in 1944

Reason	Households preserving less in 1945 than in 1944	
	Farm	Nonfarm
	Pct.	Pct.
Less food was available. for preserving.....	67	47
Sugar was scarce.....	20	30

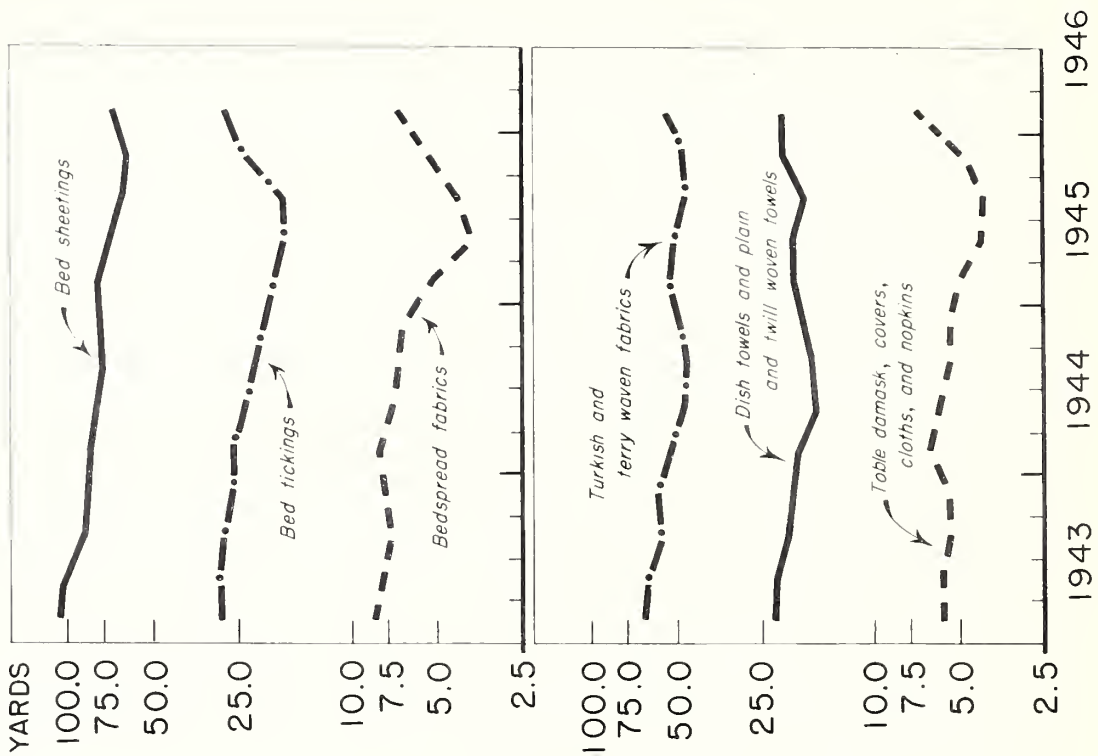
Source: Home Gardens and Home Preserving in 1945. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

# QUARTERLY PRODUCTION OF SELECTED COTTON FABRICS JAN. 1943 - MAR. 1946

## APPAREL FABRICS



## HOUSEHOLD FABRICS



Production of cotton apparel fabrics in general declined during the later war years, 1943-45--some fabrics more than others.

The accompanying charts (semi-logarithmic) show proportionate changes in production, that is equal distances represent equal percentage changes. Thus the distance between 2.5 million linear yards and 5.0 million linear yards (100 percent change) is the same as the distance between 5.0 and 10.0 million linear yards (also 100 percent change).

The downward trend was very marked for denims, fine lawns and organdies, fine twills and gabardines, and combed poplins. Production of denims, for example, decreased from 75 million linear yards in the first quarter of 1943 to 46 million in the second quarter of 1945--a decrease of 39 percent. There was less marked downward trend for carded broadcloth, chambray and colored yarn shirtings, corduroy and work shirt flannels.

Production of household fabrics also generally declined. For bedspread fabrics, the decrease was 54 percent between the first quarter of 1943 and the second quarter of 1945.

The end of the war brought a noticeable change. At the end of 1945 and the beginning of 1946, the output of most apparel and household fabrics was up. By the first quarter of 1946 the production of corduroy had gone up 52 percent from its lowest point and woven bedspread fabrics 87 percent.

While the production of most cotton fabrics is increasing, it still is considerably below the level reached in the peak year of 1942.

# Quarterly Production of Selected Cotton Fabrics January 1943 - March 1946

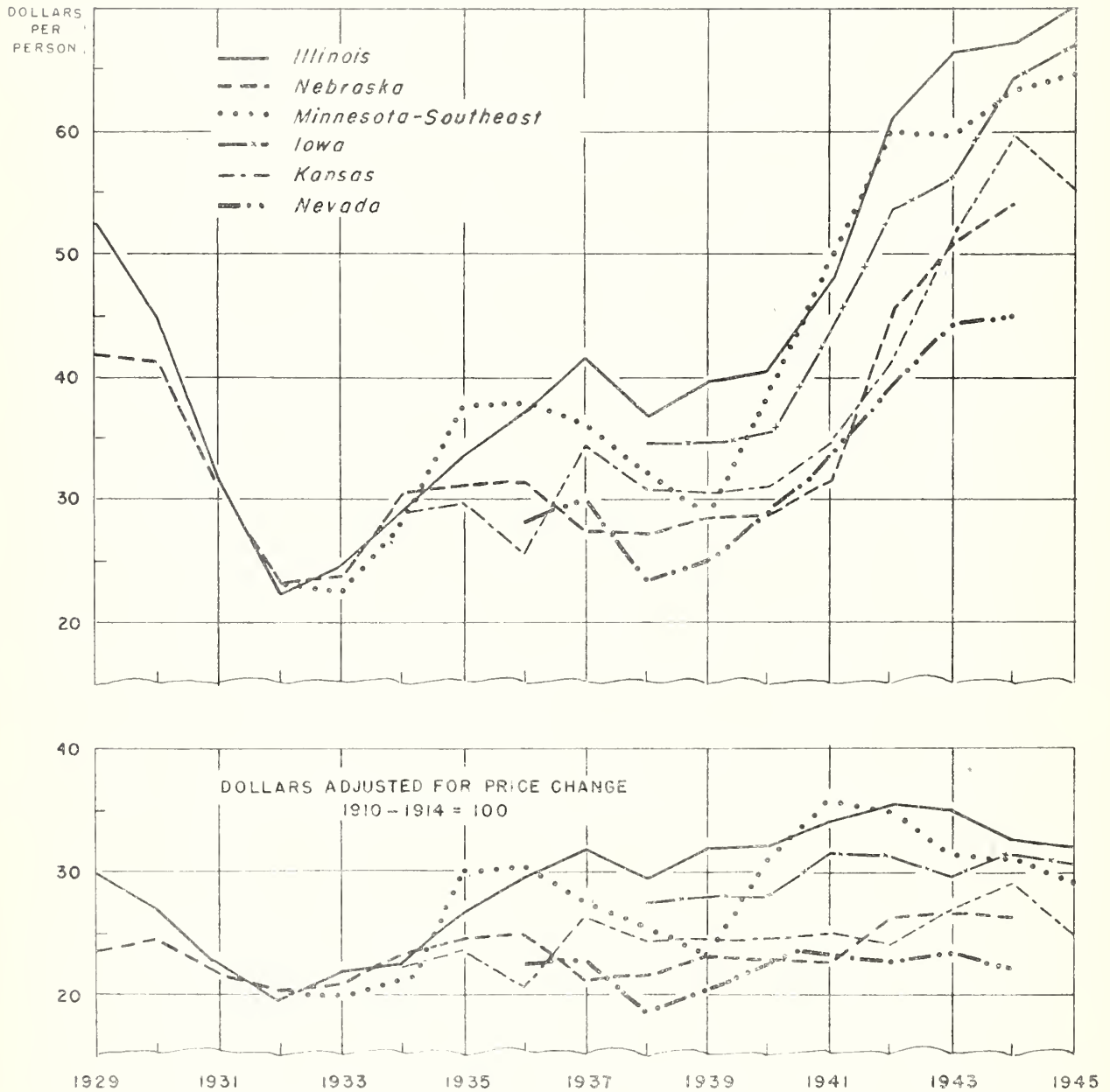
Type of goods	1943				1944				1945				1946
	Jan.- Mar.	Apr.- June	July- Sept.	Oct.- Dec.	Jan.- Mar.	Apr.- June	July- Sept.	Oct.- Dec.	Jan.- Mar.	Apr.- June	July- Sept.	Oct.- Dec.	Jan.- Mar.
	(in millions of linear yards)												
<b>Apparel fabrics</b>													
Broadcloth, carded.....	34.2	32.9	26.7	28.2	26.9	28.3	26.8	27.9	29.8	28.3	26.9	29.2	32.9
Chambrays and colored yarn shirtings.....	36.0	32.8	30.0	29.0	34.9	30.7	31.0	31.1	30.9	30.1	29.4	33.8	31.2
Corduroy.....	12.1	11.6	11.5	11.2	11.6	10.2	8.6	8.4	8.5	8.4	8.5	10.1	12.8
Denims.....	75.4	69.3	61.2	62.8	79.8	72.6	67.0	57.3	47.8	46.3	53.4	42.6	49.2
Lawns and organdies, combed or part combed.	50.9	50.0	40.1	41.3	43.3	40.5	32.8	36.0	32.5	35.3	27.4	27.8	28.2
Poplins, combed.....	19.6	18.7	16.6	13.4	11.6	10.3	8.7	9.4	10.0	10.3	9.7	8.2	10.0
Twills and gabardines, combed or fine carded.	97.7	89.7	73.0	66.6	58.3	45.7	32.1	39.5	30.1	24.6	22.2	27.1	20.9
Work shirt flannels....	7.2	7.3	7.8	7.3	6.8	8.1	7.6	7.3	7.6	7.2	6.9	7.0	7.6
<b>Household fabrics</b>													
Bed sheetings.....	108.7	101.3	87.6	84.0	83.6	80.7	75.6	76.8	79.9	73.4	64.8	63.4	69.8
Bedspread fabrics.....	8.2	7.7	7.2	7.5	8.1	7.3	6.9	6.7	5.4	3.8	4.3	5.4	7.1
Bed tickings.....	28.9	29.5	28.3	26.7	26.4	23.7	22.1	20.6	19.2	17.3	17.9	25.0	28.3
Dish towels and plain and twill woven towels 2/.....	22.8	22.5	20.3	19.7	18.7	16.1	16.6	17.6	19.5	19.8	17.9	21.2	21.1
Table damask covers, cloths and napkins....	5.6	5.7	5.3	5.4	6.4	6.0	5.5	5.5	5.0	4.1	4.1	4.8	7.1
Turkish and terry fabrics.....	64.3	62.8	57.5	58.8	53.2	47.3	46.6	48.6	53.1	51.8	46.7	48.2	55.2

1/ Preliminary figures

2/ Including all-cotton, part linen and part rayon

Source: Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of Census, Facts for Industry, Series 32-2-1  
32-2-11

ANNUAL EXPENDITURE PER PERSON FOR CLOTHING BY FARM ACCOUNT-KEEPING  
FAMILIES IN SEVERAL STATES, 1929-1945





## F-2a

Annual expenditures for clothing per person by farm account-keeping families in six states, 1929-1945

Year	Dollars unadjusted						Dollars adjusted for price change (1910-1914 = 100)					
	Illi- nois	Nebras- ka	S. E. Minne- sota	Iowa	Kansas	Nevada	Illi- nois	Nebras- ka	S. E. Minne- sota	Iowa	Kansas	Nevada
1929	\$53	\$42	1/	1/	1/	1/	\$30	\$24	1/	1/	1/	1/
1930	45	41	1/	1/	1/	1/	27	25	1/	1/	1/	1/
1931	32	31	1/	1/	1/	1/	22	22	1/	1/	1/	1/
1932	22	23	\$23	1/	1/	1/	19	20	\$20	1/	1/	1/
1933	25	24	23	1/	1/	1/	22	21	20	1/	1/	1/
1934	29	31	28	1/	\$29	1/	22	23	21	1/	\$22	1/
1935	34	31	38	1/	30	1/	27	25	30	1/	24	1/
1936	37	31	38	1/	26	\$28	30	25	30	1/	21	\$23
1937	42	28	36	1/	34	30	32	21	28	1/	26	23
1938	37	27	32	\$35	31	23	29	22	25	\$28	24	18
1939	39	29	29	35	30	25	32	23	23	28	25	20
1940	41	29	39	35	31	} 31	32	23	31	28	25	} 24
1941	47	32	50	44	35		34	23	36	31	25	
1942	61	45	60	54	41	39	36	26	35	31	24	23
1943	66	51	60	56	51	44	35	27	31	30	27	23
1944	67	54	64	65	60	45	33	26	31	31	29	22
1945	70	--	65	67	55	--	32	--	29	30	25	--

1/ Data not available.

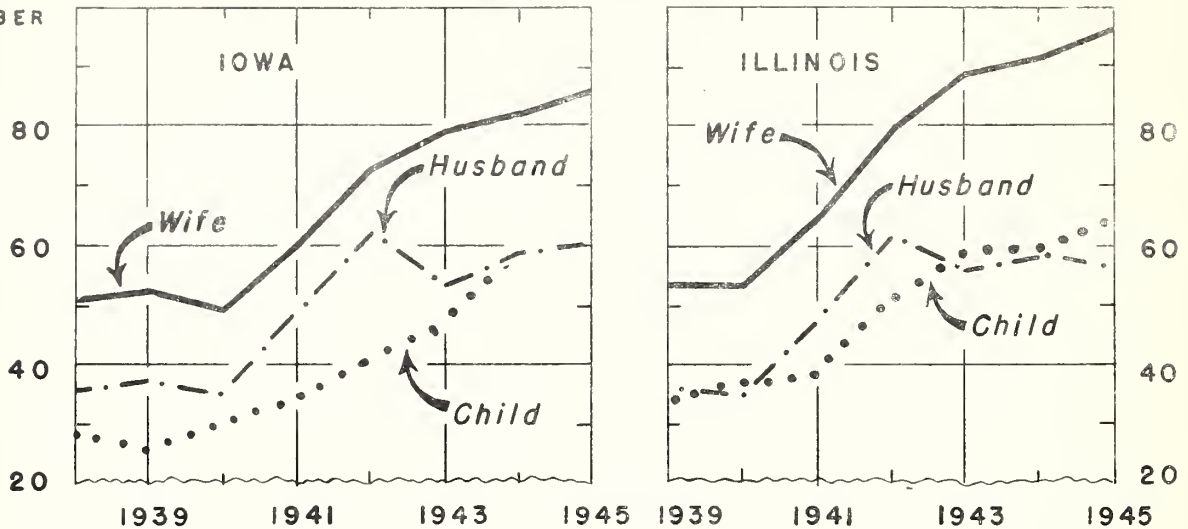
Source: Annual summaries of farm and family accounts reported to State colleges in Illinois, Nebraska, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas and Nevada

There was a general upward trend in the clothing expenditures per person by the college account-keeping farm families during the past 10 years. It occurs in all six groups of families whose accounts were examined. During the last year, expenditures tended to flatten off, and so did income.

There was a general increase in the quantity of clothing purchased although it was small. This is shown by expenditures adjusted for price change.

**ANNUAL CLOTHING EXPENDITURE BY MEMBERS OF FARM  
ACCOUNT-KEEPING FAMILIES IN TWO STATES 1938 - 1945**

DOLLARS  
PER  
MEMBER



Wives came first, husbands second, children third, and the boys got less than the girls in terms of expenditures for clothing.

Annual clothing expenditures by family members of account-keeping families  
in four States, 1929-1945

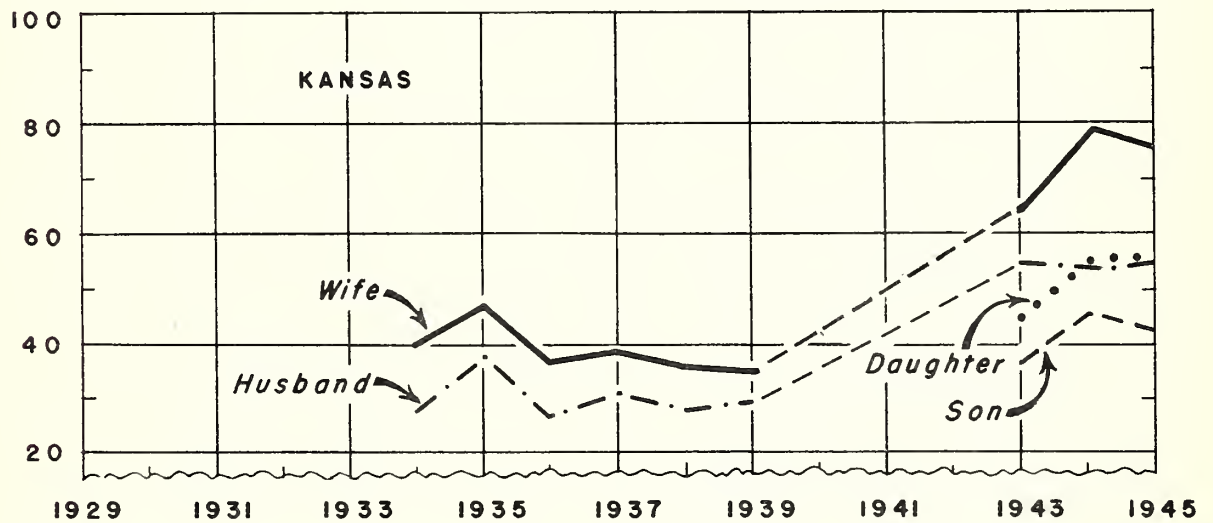
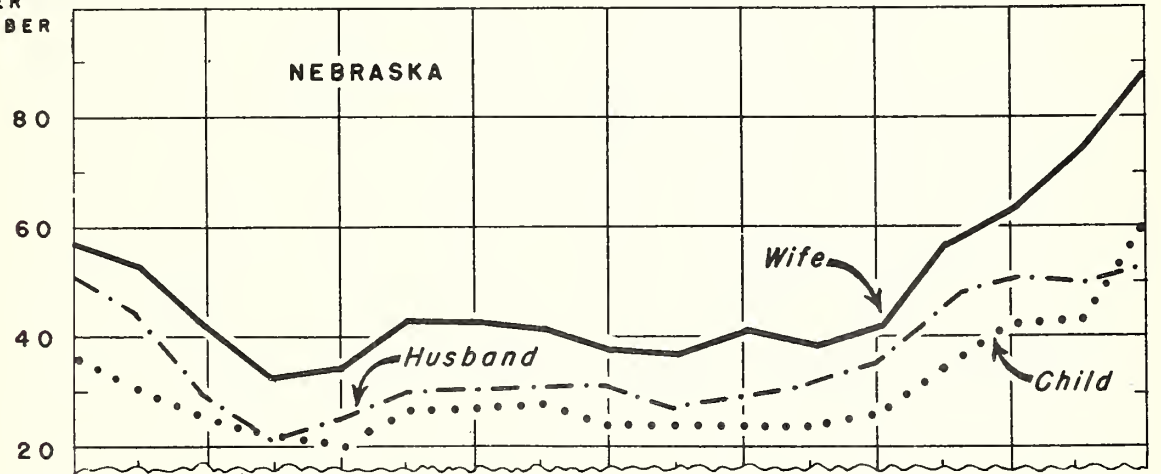
Year	Iowa			Illinois			Nebraska			Kansas			
	Wife	Hus- band	Child	Wife	Hus- band	Child	Wife	Hus- band	Child	Wife	Hus- band	Son	Daugh- ter
	Dollars per member												
1929	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	\$56	\$47	\$35	1/	1/	1/	1/
1930	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	52	43	29	1/	1/	1/	1/
1931	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	40	28	24	1/	1/	1/	1/
1932	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	31	20	21	1/	1/	1/	1/
1933	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	33	24	19	1/	1/	1/	1/
1934	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	42	29	25	\$39	\$27	1/	1/
1935	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	42	30	26	46	37	1/	1/
1936	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	41	30	27	36	26	1/	1/
1937	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	37	30	23	38	30	1/	1/
1938	\$51	\$36	\$28	1/	1/	1/	36	26	23	35	27	1/	1/
1939	52	37	26	\$53	\$36	\$34	40	28	23	34	28	1/	1/
1940	49	35	30	53	35	37	38	30	23	1/	1/	1/	1/
1941	60	49	34	64	47	38	41	35	25	1/	1/	1/	1/
1942	73	62	41	79	61	51	57	48	36	1/	1/	1/	1/
1943	79	53	47	89	56	59	64	51	42	65	54	\$36	\$44
1944	82	59	59	91	58	59	75	50	43	79	53	45	54
1945	86	60	1/	96	56	64	89	53	61	76	54	41	54

1/ Information not available.

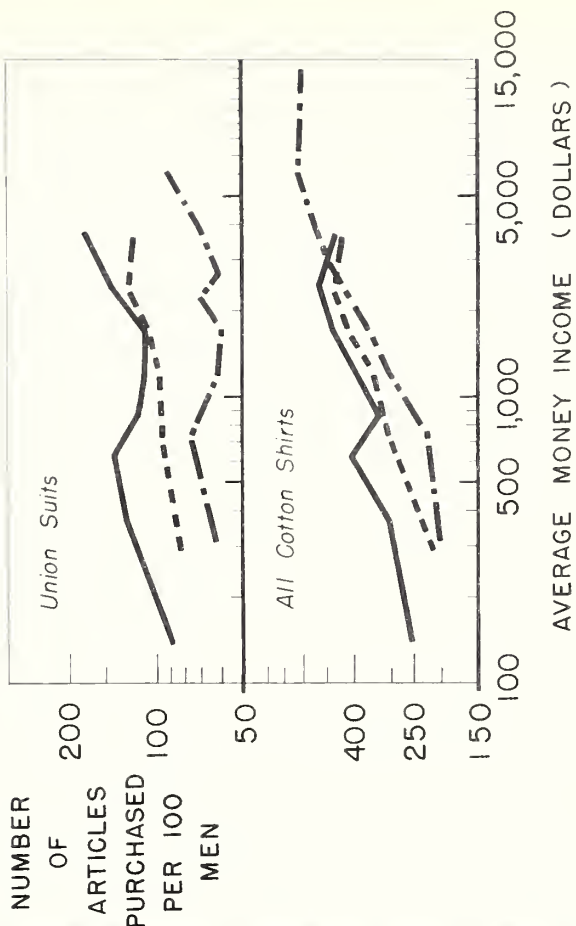
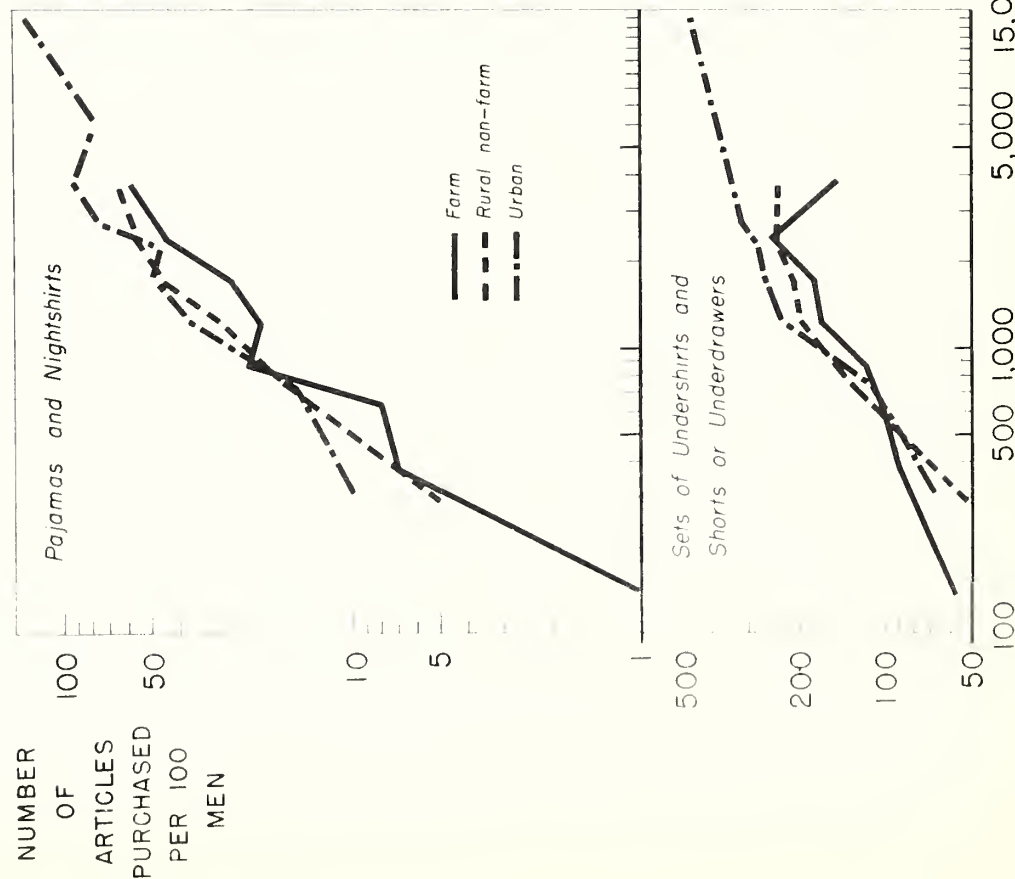
Source: Annual summaries of farm and family accounts reported to State college in Iowa, Illinois, Nebraska, and Kansas and Bureau of Agricultural Economics Index of Prices Paid by Farmers.

ANNUAL CLOTHING EXPENDITURE BY MEMBERS OF FARM  
ACCOUNT-KEEPING FAMILIES IN TWO STATES 1929-1945

DOLLARS  
PER  
MEMBER



# MEN'S COTTON CLOTHING AVERAGE QUANTITIES PURCHASED PER 100 MEN



Purchases of Men's Cotton Clothing

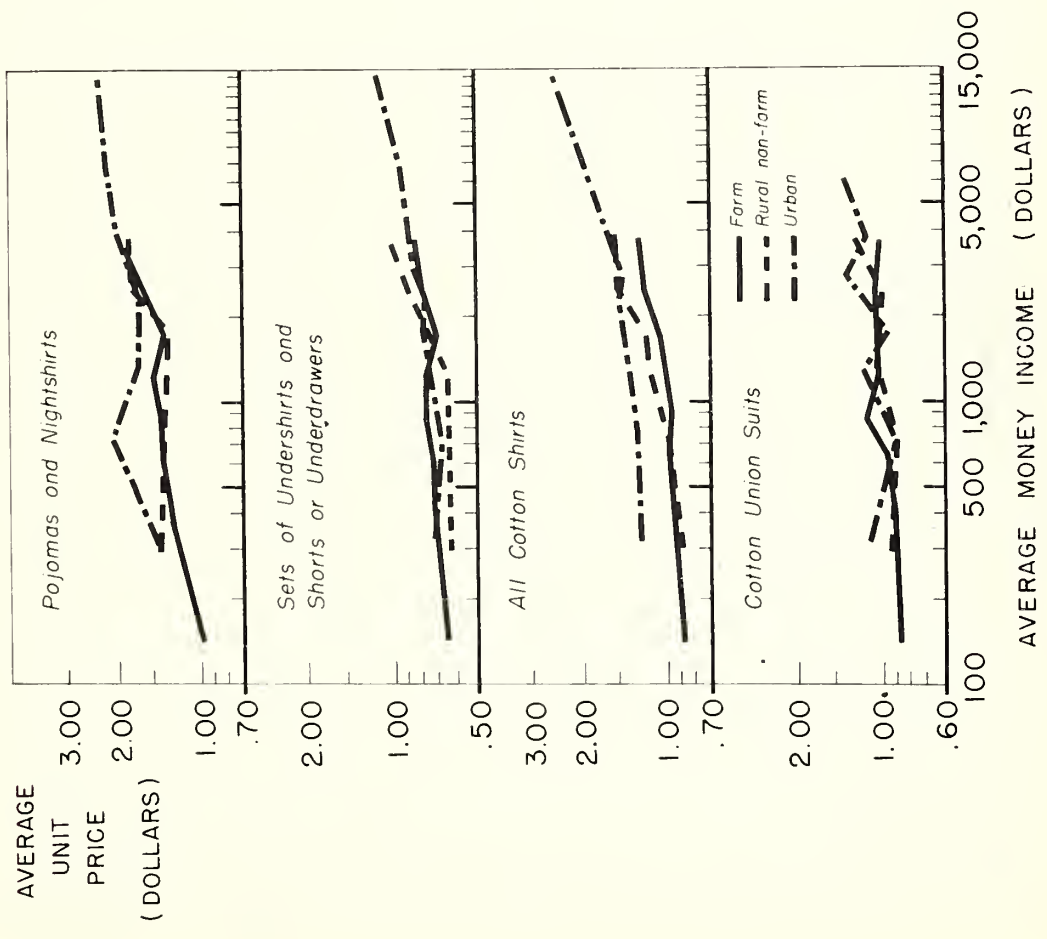
## QUANTITIES

### Pajamas or nightshirts

Among articles of men's clothing, purchases of pajamas and nightshirts varied most widely with family income. This is true for farm and urban men alike. At incomes of less than \$500 in 1941 fewer than 10 pajamas or nightshirts were purchased for every 100 farm men; at incomes of \$2,000 to \$3,000, 45 were purchased for 100 farm men.



# AVERAGE PRICES PAID PER ARTICLE



## Cotton shirts

Farm men actually bought more cotton shirts of all types than did city men at all except the highest income levels. Although the data are not shown here, you will be interested to know that at each income level farm men purchased slightly fewer dress or business shirts and considerably more work shirts than did urban men. Both farm and city men purchased more shirts at higher than at lower incomes.

## Underwear

Union suits were more preferred by farm than by city men. The number of union suits varied little with income. Undershirts and shorts or underdrawers, on the other hand, were purchased in far greater quantities by men of higher than lower incomes.

## PRICES

In general, farm and city men paid about the same prices for their cotton garments, and those with higher incomes paid only a little more per article than those with low incomes.

All these graphs (logarithmic) show proportionate change in quantities bought or prices paid with proportionate changes in income. Equal distances represent equal percentage changes. Thus the distance between \$500 and \$1,000 income (100 percent change) is the same as the distance between \$1,000 and \$2,000 income (also 100 percent change).

Purchases of Men's Cotton Clothing  
Average quantities purchased per 100 men  
1941

Purchases of Men's Cotton Clothing  
Average prices paid per article  
1941

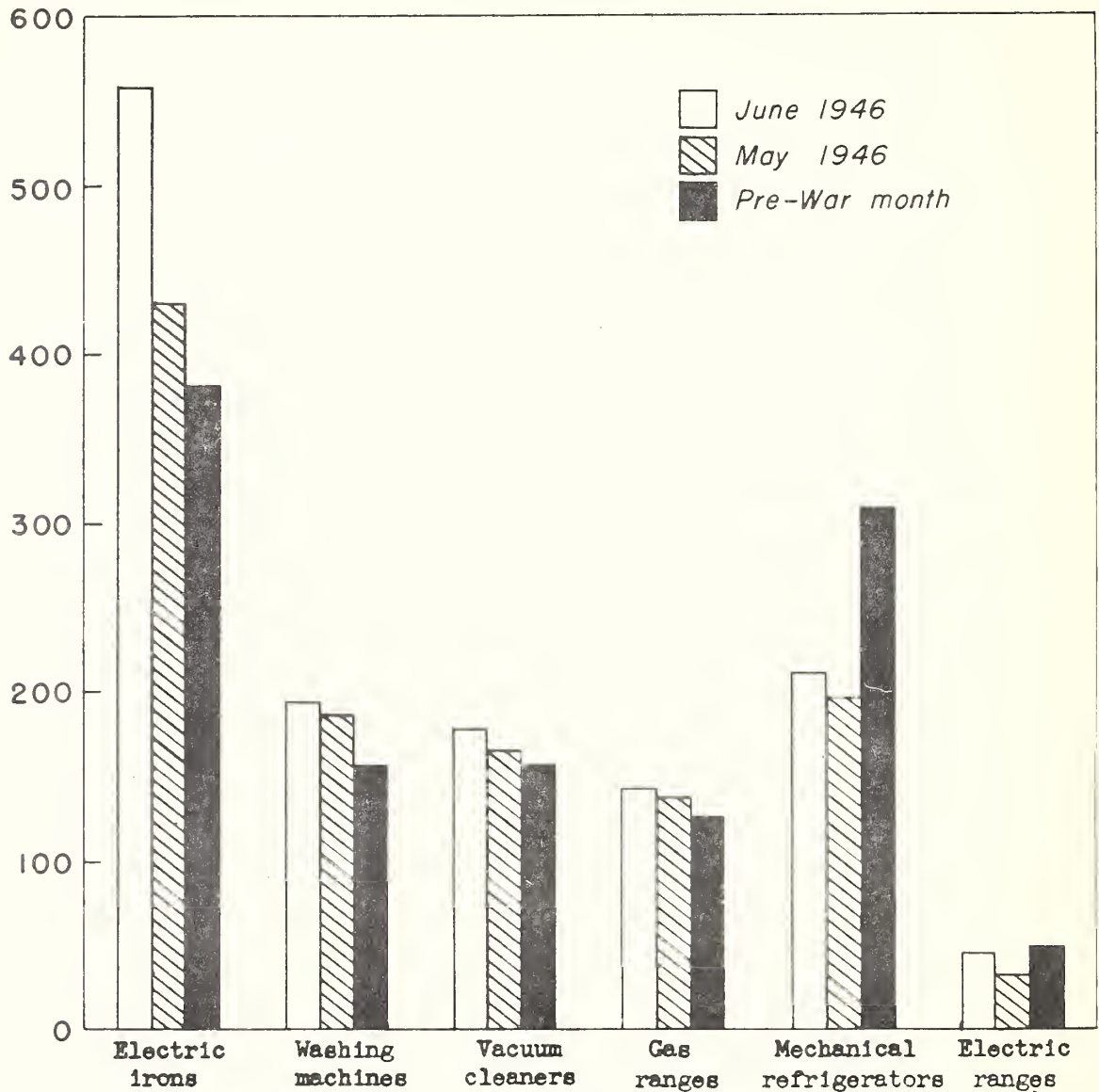
Net money income class	Average money income	Pajamas or night-shirts	All cotton shirts	Sets of under-shirts & shorts or under-drawers	Union suits	Net money income class	Average money income	Pajamas or night-shirts	All cotton shirts	Sets of under-shirts & shorts or under-drawers	Union suits
<b>Rural farm</b>						<b>Rural farm</b>					
\$0 - \$249	\$137	1	252	52	87	\$0 - \$249	\$137	\$1.00	\$0.88	\$0.64	\$0.87
250 - 499	377	7	303	91	127	250 - 499	377	1.29	.94	.70	.90
500 - 749	628	8	407	104	140	500 - 749	628	1.38	.98	.73	.96
750 - 999	868	23	326	118	117	750 - 999	868	1.39	.96	.77	1.15
1,000 - 1,499	1,226	21	394	166	110	1,000 - 1,499	1,226	1.48	1.00	.77	1.03
1,500 - 1,999	1,701	26	479	176	108	1,500 - 1,999	1,701	1.35	1.07	.70	1.02
2,000 - 2,999	2,439	45	522	248	141	2,000 - 2,999	2,439	1.56	1.20	.78	1.05
3,000 - 4,999	3,776	59	457	148	174	3,000 - 4,999	3,776	1.93	1.26	.84	1.02
<b>Rural nonfarm</b>						<b>Rural nonfarm</b>					
\$0 - \$499	291	5	215	52	82	\$0 - \$499	291	1.40	.88	.63	.94
500 - 999	740	17	307	130	96	500 - 999	740	1.41	.99	.63	.88
1,000 - 1,499	1,238	29	344	196	99	1,000 - 1,499	1,238	1.34	1.15	.64	1.05
1,500 - 1,999	1,703	45	417	208	105	1,500 - 1,999	1,703	1.29	1.20	.72	1.01
2,000 - 2,999	2,363	55	462	238	124	2,000 - 2,999	2,363	1.67	1.49	.87	1.00
3,000 - 4,999	3,685	64	437	236	119	3,000 - 4,999	3,685	1.78	1.52	1.02	1.24
<b>Urban</b>						<b>Urban</b>					
\$0 - \$499	310	10	202	68	62	\$0 - \$499	310	1.40	1.25	.71	1.11
500 - 999	735	16	224	114	76	500 - 999	735	2.06	1.27	.67	.89
1,000 - 1,499	1,247	37	308	230	61	1,000 - 1,499	1,247	1.68	1.36	.75	1.16
1,500 - 1,999	1,752	49	355	262	59	1,500 - 1,999	1,752	1.63	1.42	.79	.95
2,000 - 2,499	2,238	47	405	275	70	2,000 - 2,499	2,238	1.64	1.49	.76	1.14
2,500 - 2,999	2,743	76	457	315	60	2,500 - 2,999	2,743	1.72	1.45	.83	1.35
3,000 - 4,999	3,735	92	520	338	69	3,000 - 4,999	3,735	1.95	1.66	.87	1.13
5,000 - 9,999	6,208	79	611	376	91	5,000 - 9,999	6,208	2.16	1.91	.93	1.37
10,000 or over	14,125	137	591	462	0	10,000 or over	14,125	2.30	2.59	1.11	0

Source: Study of Wartime Spending and Saving in 1941. See U.S. Dept. of Agr. Misc. Pub. 520 and U.S. Dept. of Labor, BLS Bull. 822



# SHIPMENTS OF HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES IN MAY AND JUNE 1946 COMPARED WITH AVERAGE MONTHLY SHIPMENTS BEFORE THE WAR

THOUSANDS



By the end of the first half of 1946, monthly shipments of electric irons, washing machines, vacuum cleaners, and gas ranges exceeded the prewar monthly rate, whereas shipments of mechanical refrigerators and electric ranges were still somewhat below.

Shipment of six household appliances in May and June 1946 and average monthly shipments before the war

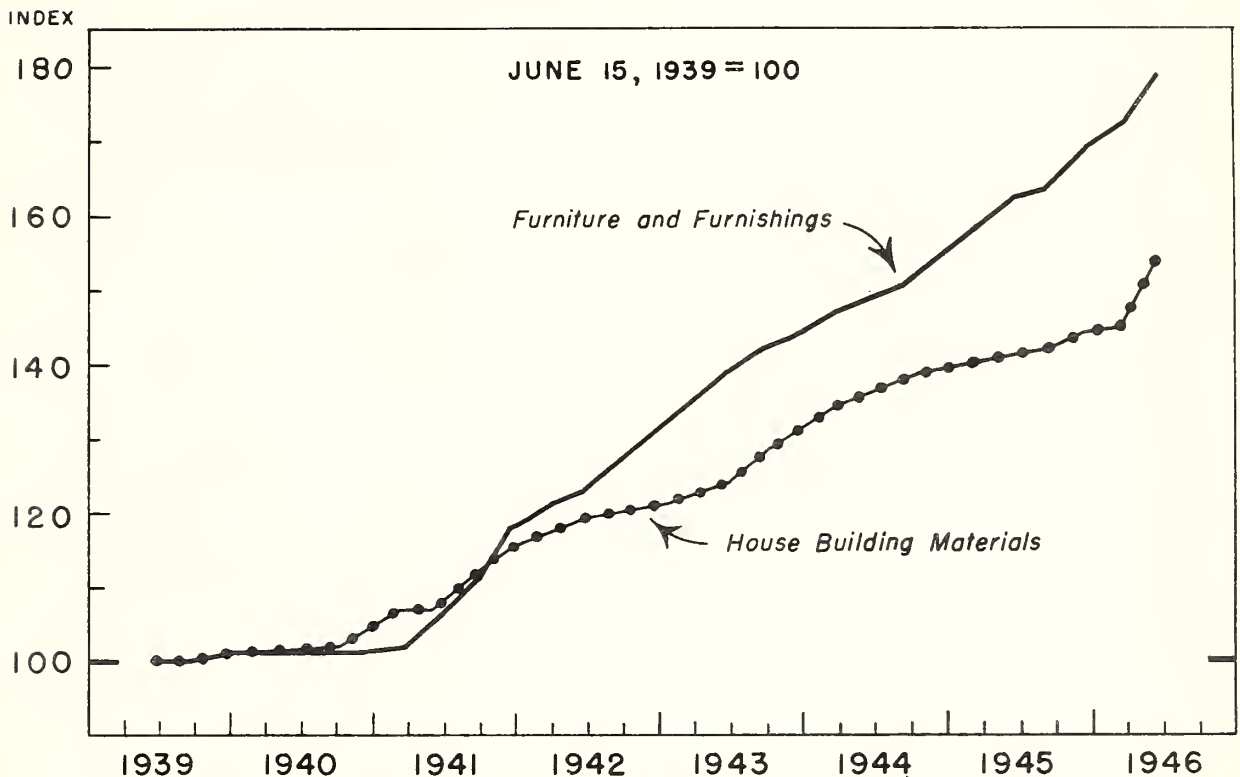
Sources: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

	Thousands per month		
	June 1946	May 1946	Prewar <sup>1/</sup>
Electric irons.....	559	430	380
Washing machines.....	193	185	158
Vacuum cleaners.....	177	166	156
Gas ranges.....	141	139	125
Mechanical refrigerators	210	196	309
Electric ranges	46	31	47

<sup>1/</sup> Gas ranges average is for 1939, other appliances averages for 1940-41



# INDEX OF PRICES PAID BY FARMERS FOR HOUSE BUILDING MATERIALS AND FURNITURE AND FURNISHINGS JUNE 1939 - JUNE 1946

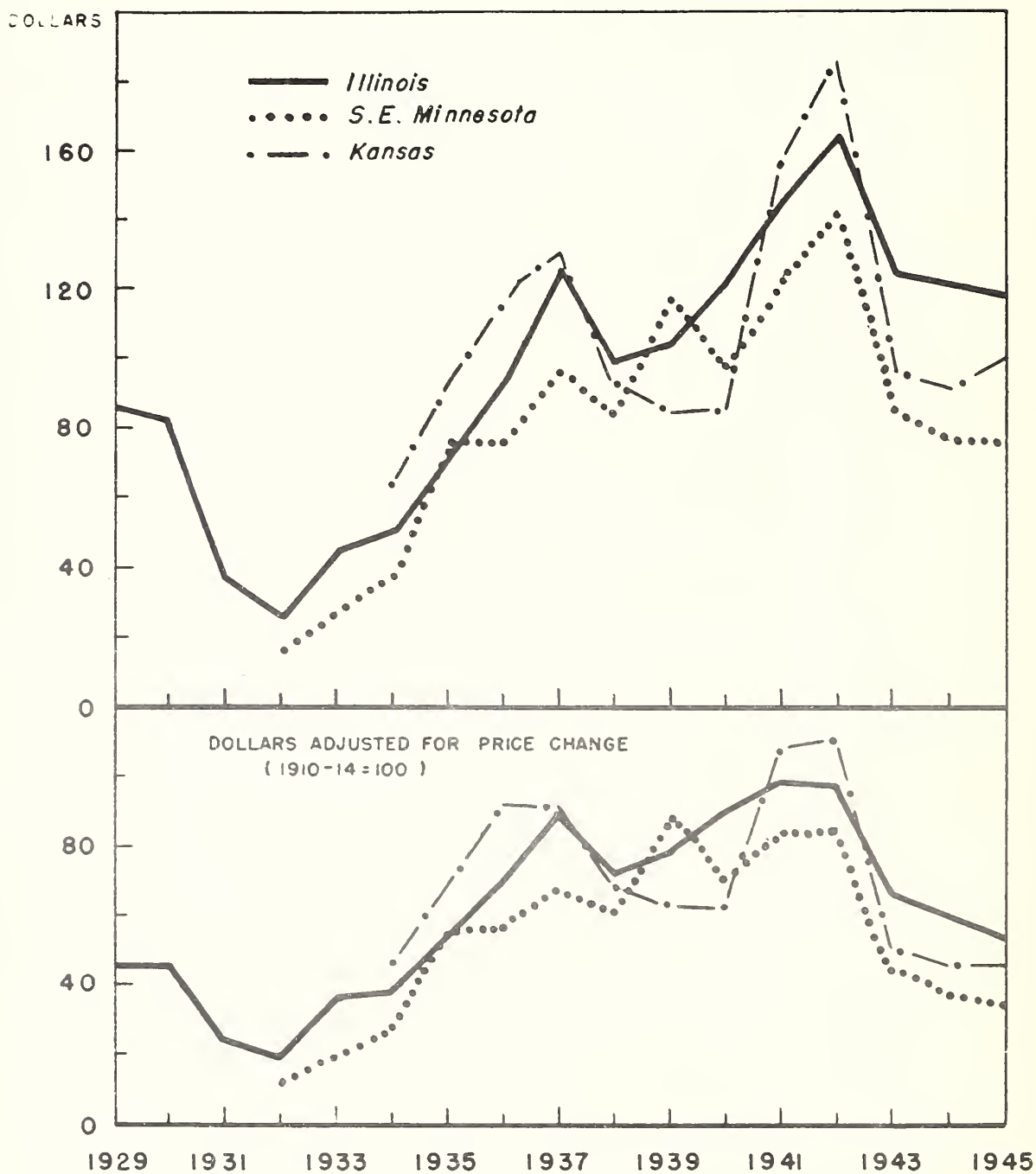


Index of prices paid by farmers for house building materials  
and furniture and furnishings June 1939 - June 1946  
Index numbers (June 15, 1939 = 100)

Year and month	House building mate- rials	Furniture and fur- nishings	Year and month	House building mate- rials	Furniture and fur- nishings
1939-June 15	100	100	1943-Mar. 15	122	135
Sept. 15	100	100	June 15	124	139
Dec. 15	101	101	Sept. 15	128	142
1940-Mar. 15	101	101	Dec. 15	131	144
June 15	101	101	1944-Mar. 15	134	147
Sept. 15	102	101	June 15	136	149
Dec. 15	105	101	Sept. 15	138	151
1941-Mar. 15	107	102	Dec. 15	139	155
June 15	107	106	1945-Mar. 15	140	159
Sept. 15	112	111	June 15	141	162
Dec. 15	115	118	Sept. 15	142	164
1942-Mar. 15	117	121	Dec. 15	144	169
June 15	119	123	1946-Mar. 15	145	172
Sept. 15	120	127	June 15	154	179
Dec. 15	121	131			

The average prices being paid by farm families both for building materials and for furniture and furnishings are considerably greater now than before the war. The change reflects not only an increase in the general price level, but a change in the type of goods being demanded by farmers.

# ANNUAL EXPENDITURE FOR FURNISHINGS AND EQUIPMENT BY FARM ACCOUNT-KEEPING FAMILIES IN THREE STATES, 1929 - 1945



Expenditures by farm families for furnishings and equipment were low during early depression years, then rose gradually until the peak years, 1941 and 1942.

The same trend is apparent even when expenditures are adjusted for price change. The years 1941 and 1942 were high points. These two years, as the income charts show, were years of high farm income and in addition, the war had not yet resulted in the depletion of market supplies such as now exists. Other States for which information was reported--Iowa, Nevada, and Ohio--followed much the same pattern.

Although the data are useful to indicate trends in spending for furnishings and equipment in the individual States, comparisons between States must be made with reservations, since the items included in this category vary from State to State.

### G-3a

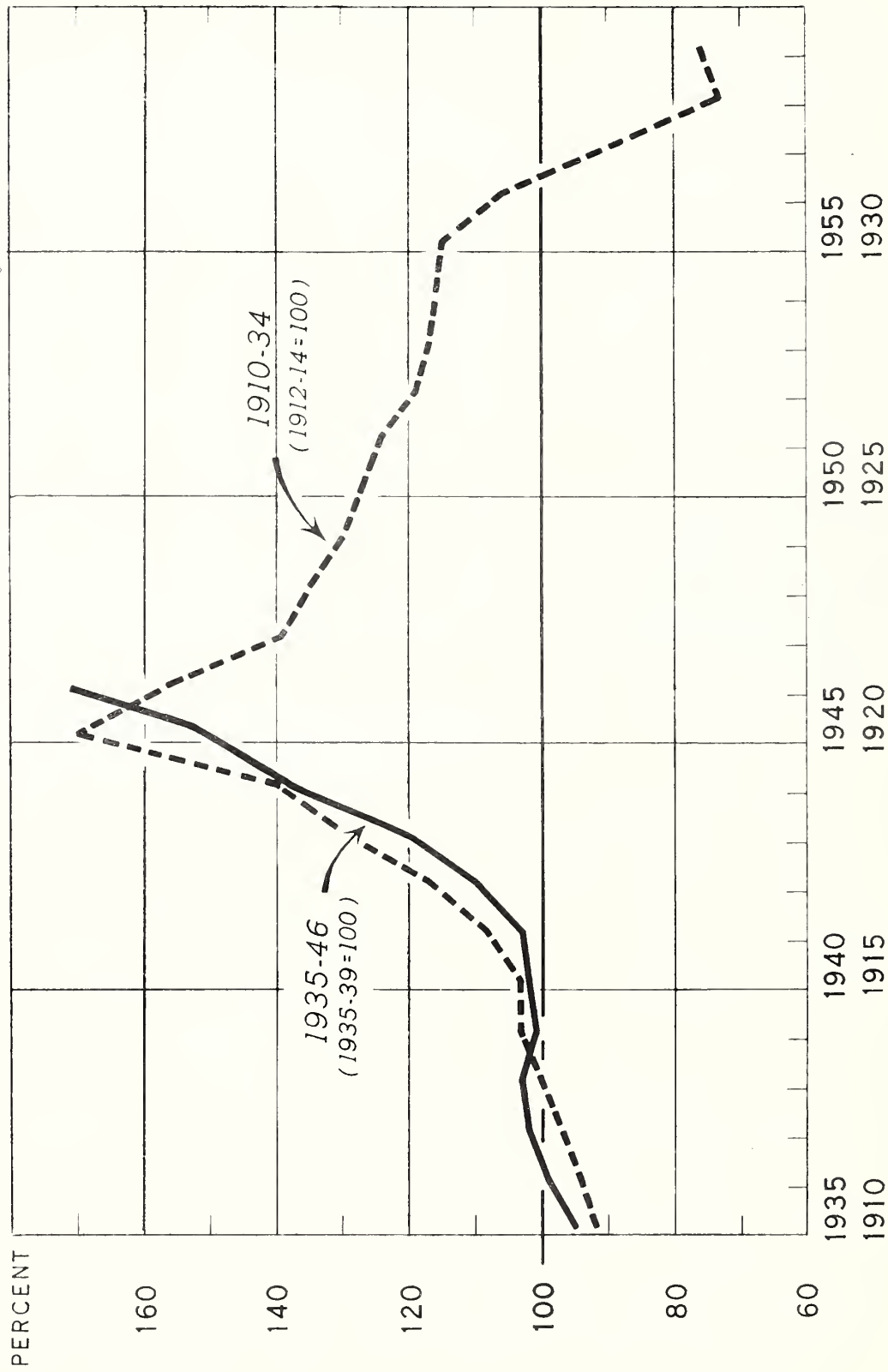
Annual expenditures for furnishings and equipment by account-keeping farm families in 3 States, 1929-1945

Year	Dollars unadjusted			Dollars adjusted for price change (1910-1914 = 100)		
	Illinois	S.E. Minnesota	Kansas	Illinois	S.E. Minnesota	Kansas
1929	86	1/	1/	46	1/	1/
1930	83	1/	1/	46	1/	1/
1931	38	1/	1/	25	1/	1/
1932	26	16	1/	20	12	1/
1933	45	24	1/	36	19	1/
1934	51	38	63	38	28	46
1935	75	76	93	55	56	68
1936	94	76	123	70	57	92
1937	126	97	131	89	68	92
1938	99	84	93	72	61	68
1939	104	118	85	78	88	63
1940	122	97	86	90	71	63
1941	145	123	158	99	84	108
1942	164	143	186	98	85	111
1943	124	85	96	66	45	51
1944	121	77	92	60	38	46
1945	118	76	100	54	35	46

1/ Data not available.

Source: Annual summaries of farm and family accounts reported to State colleges in Illinois, Minnesota, and Kansas, and Bureau of Agricultural Economics Index of Prices Paid by Farmers.

# FARM REAL ESTATE: COMPARISON OF INDICES OF AVERAGE VALUE PER ACRE, 1910-34 (1912-14=100) AND 1935-46 (1935-39=100)



G-4

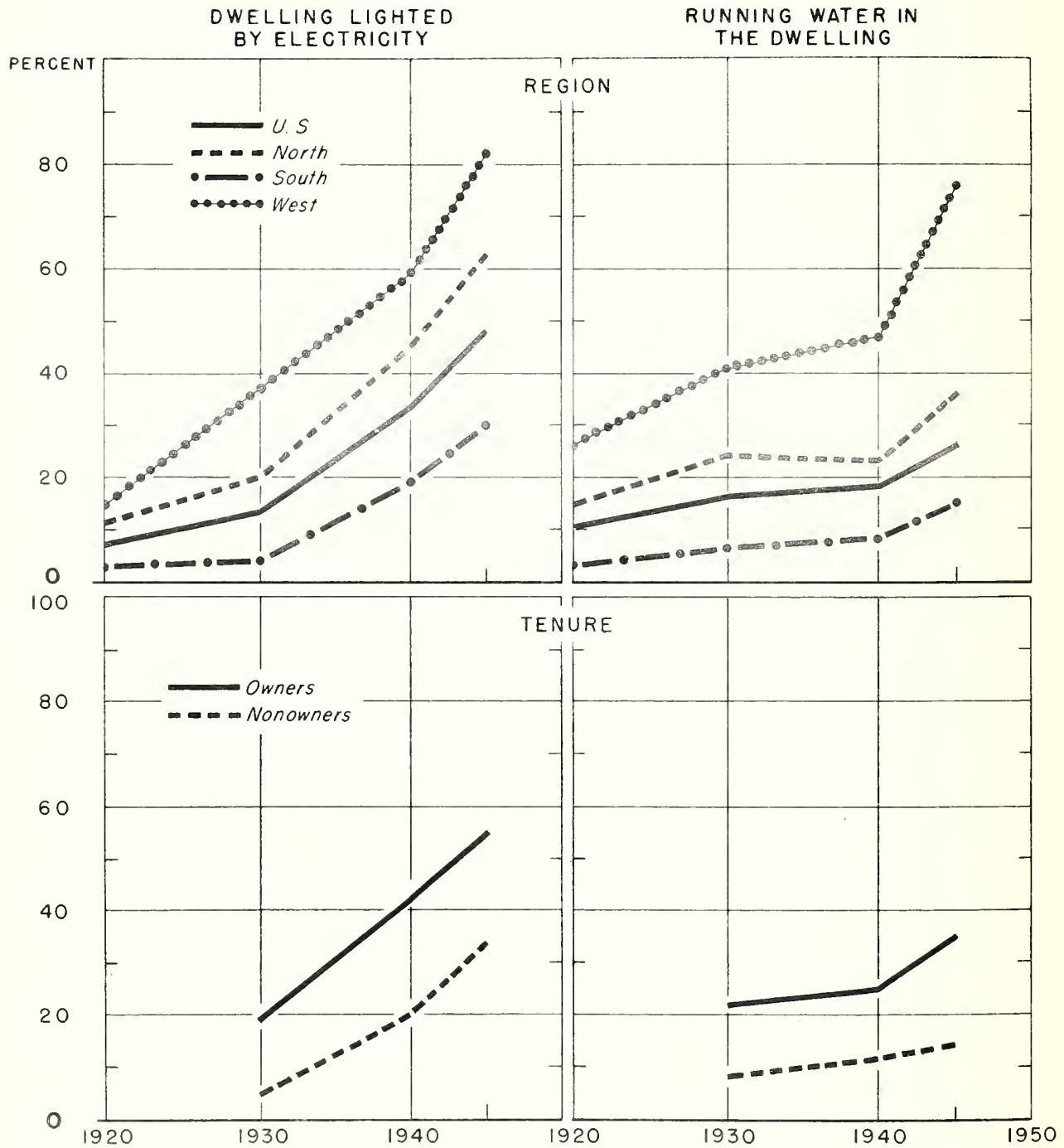


Between March 1, 1945 and March 1, 1946 farm land values increased 19 points, from 152 to 171. This exceeds by five points the increase which occurred between 1944 and 1945. After World War I, the high point was reached in 1920.

Farm real estate: Comparison of indices of average value per acre, 1910-34 (1912-14 = 100) and 1935-46 (1935-39 = 100)

Year	Index of value per acre of farm real estate	Year	Index of value per acre of farm real estate	Year	Index of value per acre of farm real estate
	(1912-14 = 100)		(1912-14 = 100)		(1935-39 = 100)
1910.	92	1923.	135	1935.	95
1911.	94	1924.	130	1936.	99
1912.	97	1925.	127	1937.	102
1913.	100	1926.	124	1938.	103
1914.	103	1927.	119	1939.	101
1915.	103	1928.	117	1940.	102
1916.	108	1929.	116	1941.	103
1917.	117	1930.	115	1942.	110
1918.	129	1931.	106	1943.	120
1919.	140	1932.	89	1944.	138
1920.	170	1933.	73	1945.	152
1921.	157	1934.	76	1946.	171
1922.	139				

# TRENDS IN ELECTRICITY AND RUNNING WATER IN FARM DWELLINGS, 1920-45



SOURCE: CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE, 1920, 1930, 1940, AND QUARTERLY SURVEY OF AGRICULTURE, APRIL 1945

# Trends in electricity and running water in farm dwellings by region and tenure, 1920-1945

Percentage of farms reporting electricity

Year	U. S. total	Region			Tenure	
		North	South	West	Owners	Non-owners (Managers & tenants)
1920	7	11	3	15	--	--
1930	13	20	4	37	19	5
1940	33	45	19	59	42	20
1945	48	63	30	82	55	34

Source: Census of Agriculture, 1920, 1930, and 1940, and Quarterly Survey of Agriculture, 1945.

The West is ahead of the South and North in percentage of families having electricity in their dwellings. For all regions, the rate of increase has been high for 1930 to 1945. Part of the increase from 1940 to 1945 was due to migration--a larger percentage of poor than good dwellings were vacated. The rate of increase is much the same for owners and non-owners.

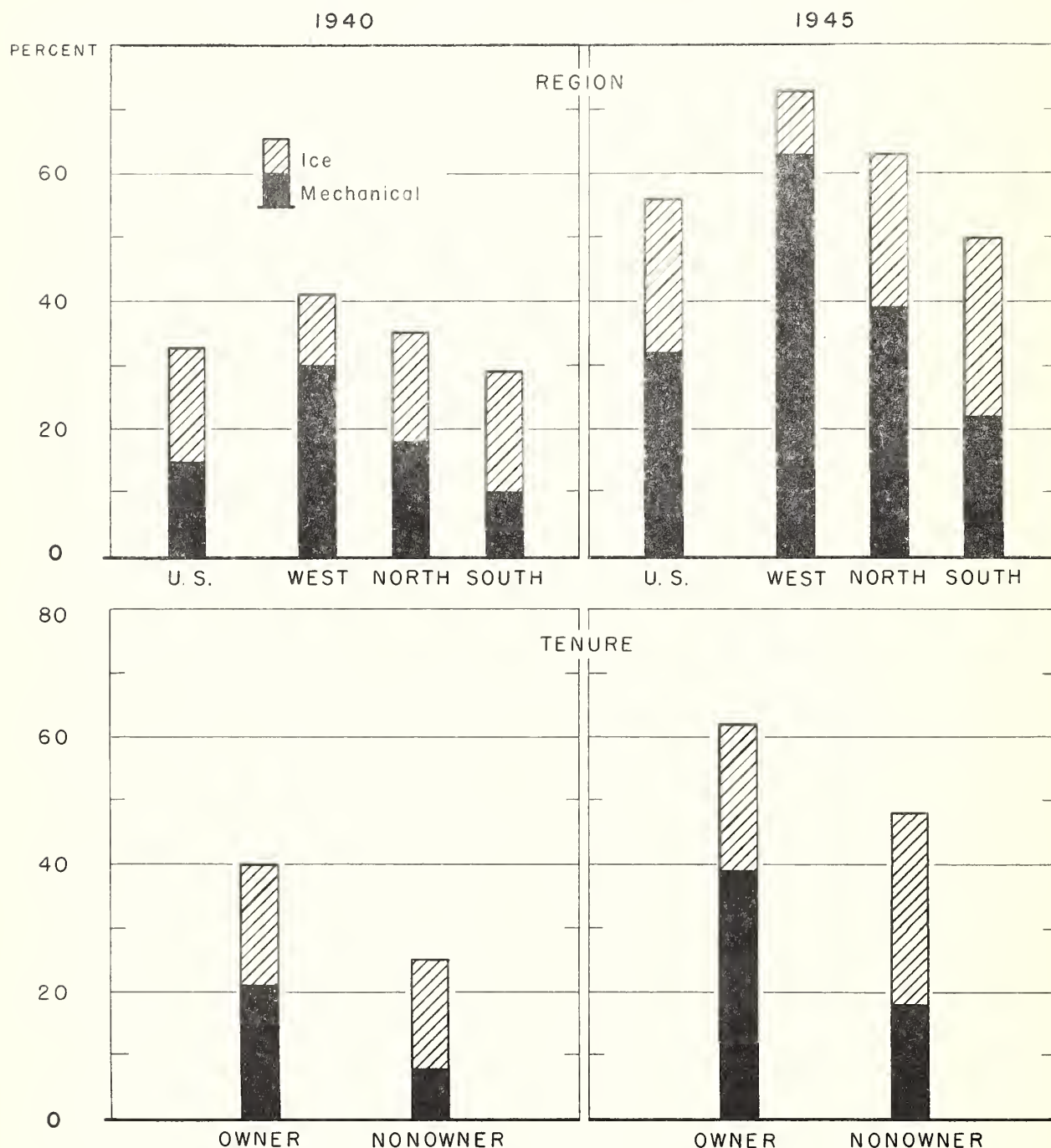
Percentage of farms reporting running water

Year	U. S. total	Region			Tenure	
		North	South	West	Owners	Non-owners (Managers & tenants)
1920	10	15	3	26	--	--
1930	16	24	6	41	22	8
1940	18	23	8	47	25	11
1945	28	36	15	76	35	14

Source: Census of Agriculture, 1920, 1930, and 1940, and Quarterly Survey of Agriculture, 1945.

The percentage of farm dwellings with running water increased more sharply during 1940 to 1945 than for the years 1920 to 1940. Migration from farm was undoubtedly a factor here too. Again the percentage is highest for the West and lowest for the South. The increase among owners was very marked from 1940 to 1945.

G-6  
**PERCENTAGE OF FARM DWELLINGS WITH REFRIGERATION  
EQUIPMENT, BY REGION AND TENURE, 1940-45**



SOURCE: CENSUS OF HOUSING, 1940 AND QUARTERLY SURVEY OF AGRICULTURE, APRIL 1945



Percentage of farm operators' dwelling units with refrigeration equipment, by region and tenure, 1940 and 1945

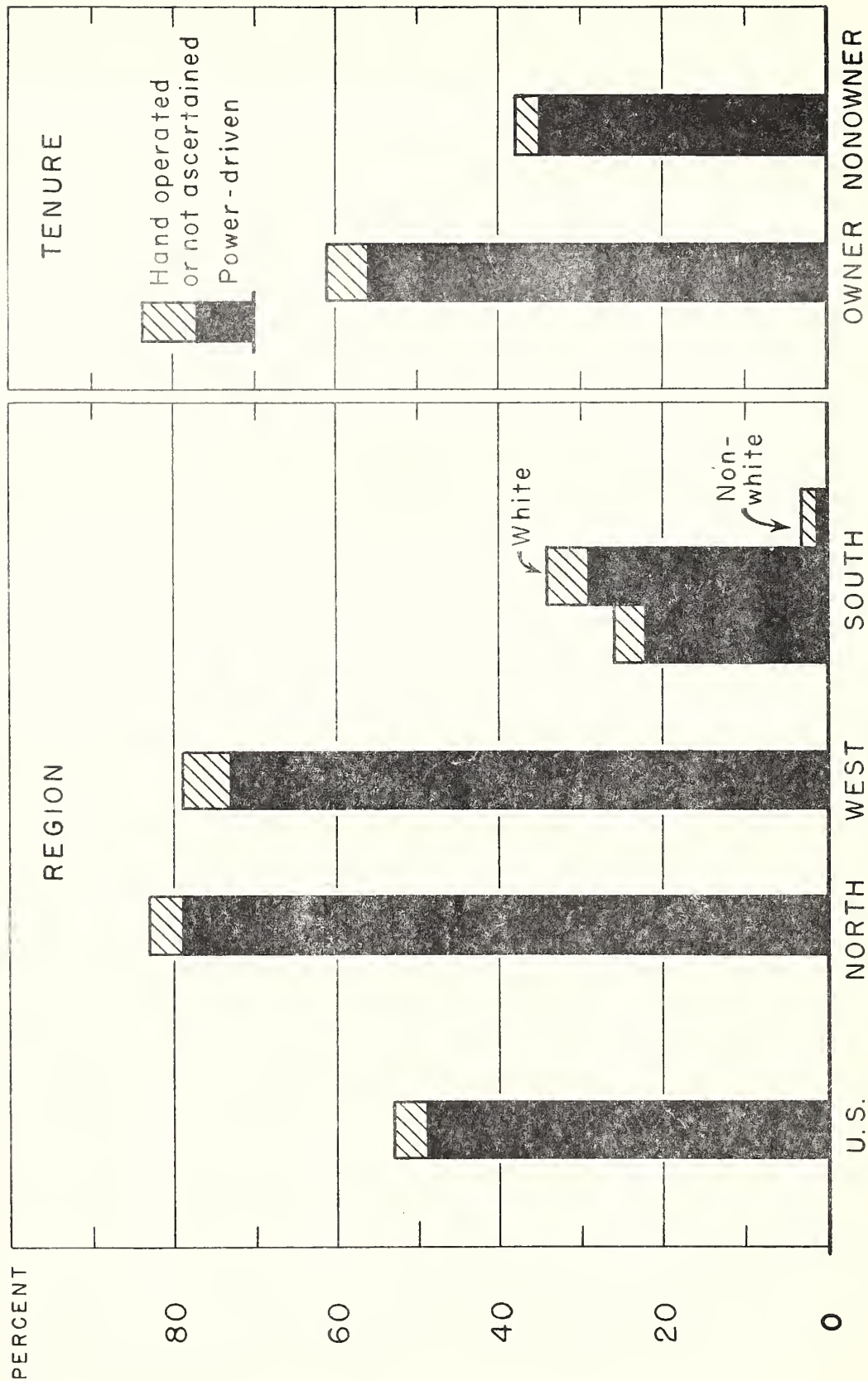
Year	Type of refrigeration equipment	U.S. total	Region			Tenure	
			North	South	West	Owners	Non-owners (Managers & tenants)
1940	Mechanical	15	18	10	30	21	8
	Ice	18	17	19	11	19	17
1945	Mechanical	32	39	22	63	39	18
	Ice	24	24	28	10	23	30

Source: Census of Housing 1940 and Quarterly Survey of Agriculture, April 1945.

The percentage of families having a mechanical refrigerator has more than doubled between 1940 and 1945, and the percentage of ice-boxes has also increased. In 1945, mechanical refrigerators were most common in the West, but the rate of increase from 1940 to 1945 was much the same in all regions. A higher percentage of families in the West than in any other region have electricity. There is some evidence that an electrical refrigerator is the first major piece of equipment that farm families buy after they install electricity.

G-7

# PERCENTAGE OF FARM DWELLINGS WITH WASHING MACHINES, BY REGION AND TENURE, APRIL 1945



SOURCE: QUARTERLY SURVEY OF AGRICULTURE, APRIL 1945

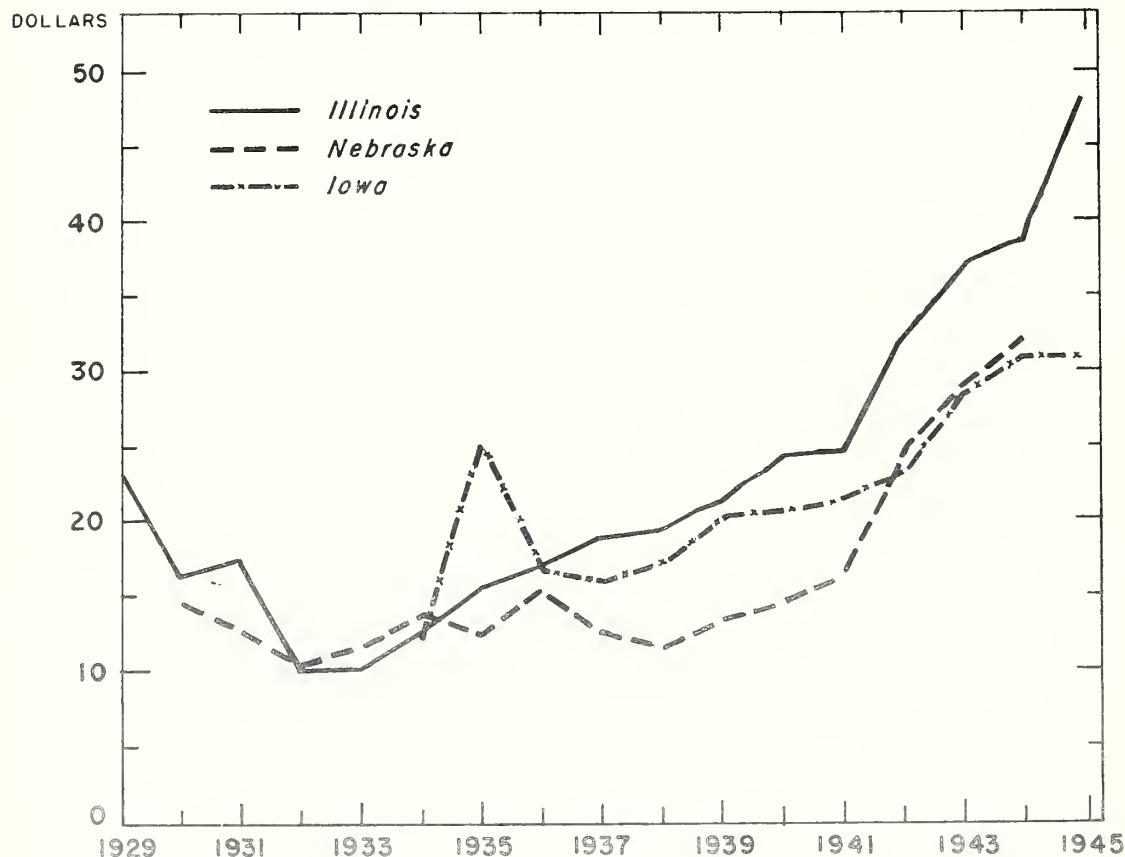
Percentage of farms reporting washing machines by region and tenure

	U.S. total	Region				Tenure		
		North	Total	White	Non-white	West	Owners	Non-owners (Managers & tenants)
Total	53	83	26	34	3	79	61	38
Type of washing machine								
Power driven	49	79	22	29	1	73	56	35
Hand operated	3	4	3	4	2	2	4	3
Type not ascertained	1	--	1	1	--	4	1	--

Source: Quarterly Survey of Agriculture, April 1945.

There is great variation among the regions in the proportion of farm operator families having washing machines. Four-fifths in the North and the West, and only one-fourth in the South have washing machines, and these are almost entirely in the homes of white operators. The great majority of washing machines in every category are power driven rather than hand-operated.

# ANNUAL EXPENDITURE FOR HEALTH PER PERSON BY FARM ACCOUNT-KEEPING FAMILIES IN THREE STATES 1929-1945



Expenditures for health and medical services were much higher in the period 1941-1945 than in the prewar years. This was true for farm families in all States for which data were examined. Part of this high cost of health services per person in these families is undoubtedly the result of families catching up on old and unpaid bills now that they had the money to do so. But the continued high rate of expenditure over several years may mean that these farm families actually obtained a greater amount of health care. Some increase may have occurred in the price of services they received. The averages in the various States are not strictly comparable because the families in different States classify different items as "health", but the trend appears to be much the same for all the States for which data were examined.

The figures for S.E. Minnesota, not shown on the chart, parallel those for Illinois very closely. In 1932 the average expenditure for health per person in Minnesota was \$8.7, and by 1945 was \$43.1. Similarly, the averages for Kansas were like those for Nebraska rising from \$11.7 in 1934 to \$29 in 1944 and \$44.3 in 1945.

Source: Annual summaries of farm and family accounts submitted to State colleges in Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska.

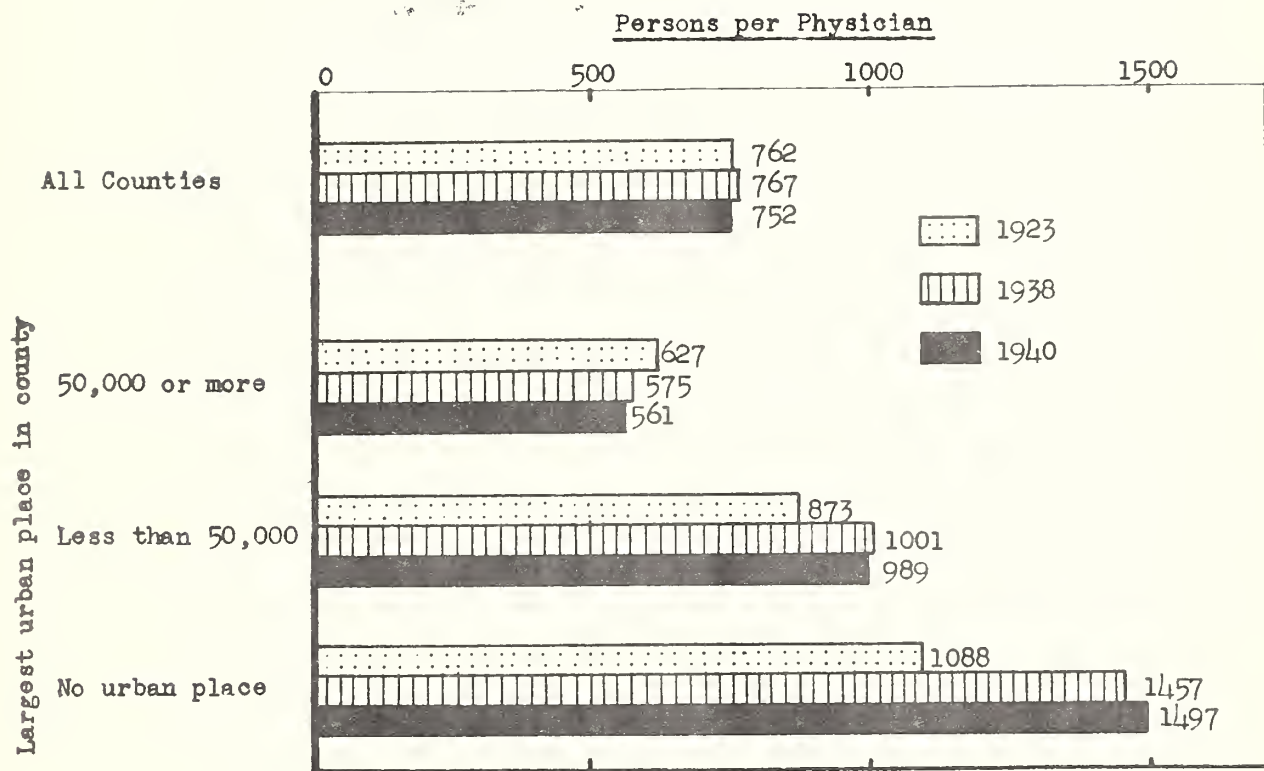
Annual expenditure per person for health by farm account-keeping families in 3 States, 1929-45

Year	Illinois	Iowa	Nebraska
1929	23.2	1/	1/
1930	16.2	1/	14.6
1931	17.4	1/	12.8
1932	10.0	1/	10.6
1933	10.2	1/	11.7
1934	12.3	12.0	13.6
1935	15.5	25.3	12.2
1936	17.0	16.8	15.2
1937	18.9	15.9	12.3
1938	19.2	17.1	11.5
1939	21.3	20.2	13.2
1940	24.2	20.5	14.5
1941	24.4	21.4	16.2
1942	32.6	23.1	24.7
1943	37.0	28.3	29.1
1944	38.9	30.7	32.0
1945	48.1	30.7	1/

1/ Data not available.



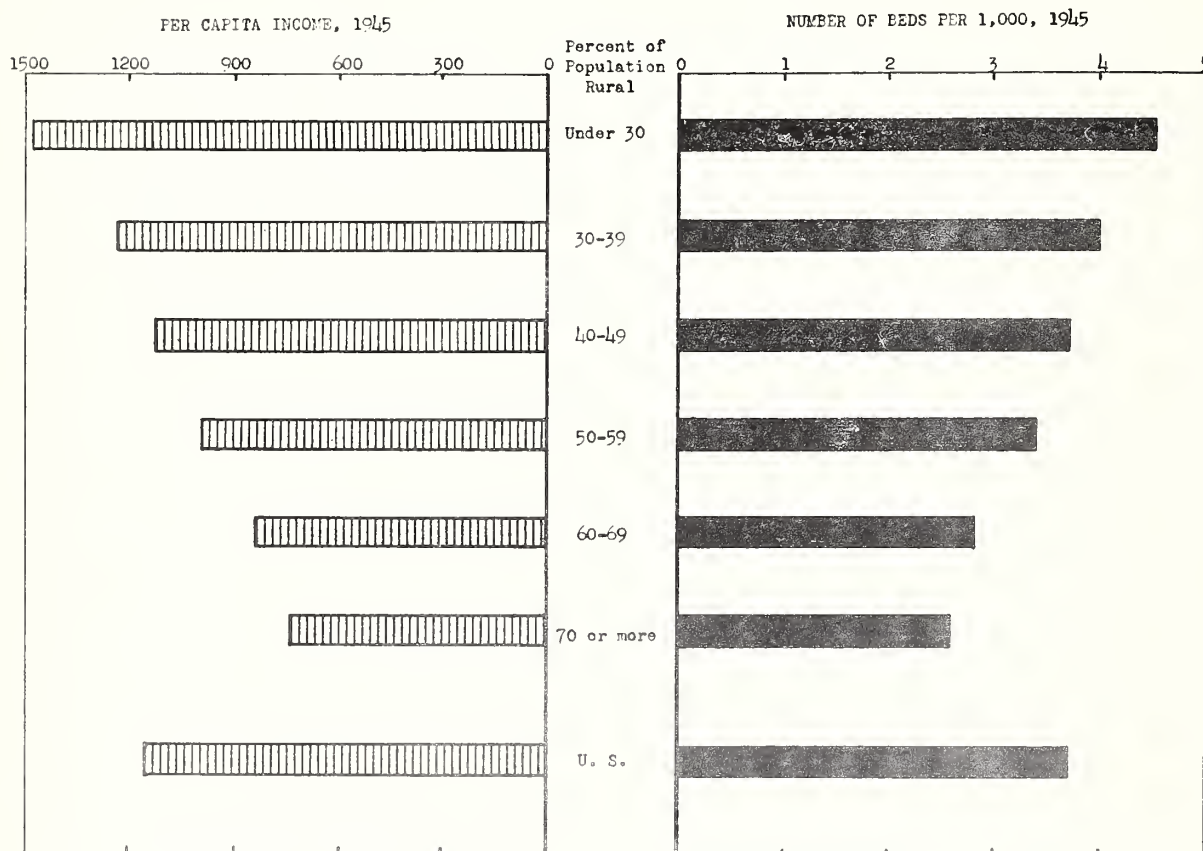
## RURAL COUNTIES HAVE FEWER PHYSICIANS



Source: U. S. Public Health Reports, unpublished data USPHS.

When all the counties in the United States are grouped as to the rural character of their population the story of the inadequate supply of physicians in the rural areas is very striking. The chart above shows the trend for the years 1923, 1938, and 1940. This trend has continued unabated. For those states for which comparable figures are available from the wartime Procurement and Assignment Service for physicians this trend is even worse. During the war the rural areas over-subscribed their quotas of physicians, and now many discharges physicians are not returning to their rural practices. The situation for dentists is even more acute, so that in several of the more rural states the rate of persons per dentist is over 5,000.

GENERAL HOSPITAL BEDS - SHOWING HOSPITAL BED RATIOS AND THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO PER CAPITA INCOME,  
IN GROUPS OF STATES ARRANGED ACCORDING TO THE PERCENTAGE OF THEIR POPULATION WHICH IS RURAL



When the states are arranged in groups on the basis of the percentage of their population which is rural, an extremely interesting ratio is revealed between the per capita income and the number of hospital beds available. It is immediately apparent that the number of hospital beds available is dependent on the medical purchasing power of the area. When you add to this the fact that rural hospitals are often poorly staffed and equipped, offering an inferior service to rural people, the picture of hospital facilities for the farm families of the Nation is indeed disturbing.

The recent passage of the Hospital Survey and Construction Act will stimulate the completion of state-wide studies of hospital needs and will authorize Federal grants to help in needed hospital construction. However, the fact that Federal aid is limited to 33% of building costs, that local communities must guarantee all maintenance and operation expenses, and that the more populous urban states will receive the greatest amounts of grant funds, all indicate how slight are the chances of the poorer rural localities of qualifying for new facilities under this Act.

General hospital beds available to the civilian population, and per capita income of civilians, by groups of states

State Grouping <sup>1/</sup>	Per capita income, civilians 1945 <sup>2/</sup>	General hospital beds per 1000 civilian population 1945 <sup>2/</sup>
U. S. Total	\$1158	3.7
Less than 30% rural (6 States and D.C.)	1486	4.6
30-39% rural (4 States)	1231	4.0
40-49% rural (10 States)	1131	3.7
50-59% rural (7 States)	994	3.4
60-69% rural (13 States)	847	2.8
70 or more % rural (8 States)	745	2.6

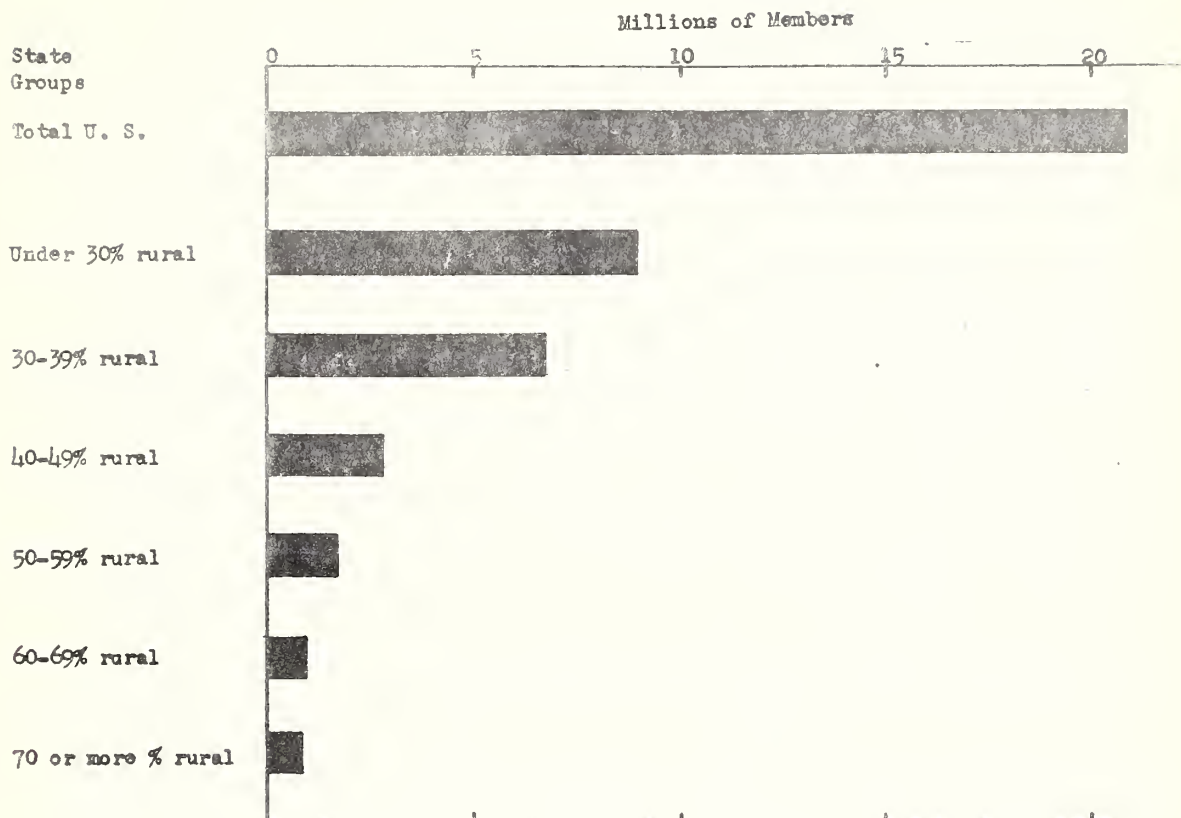
<sup>1/</sup> States grouped according to the percentage of their population which is rural, based on the 1940 census.

<sup>2/</sup> Income payments to individuals.

<sup>3/</sup> General hospital beds available to civilians, excluding Federal, Army, Navy, Veteran, USPHS., Mental, TB., and Institutional hospital beds.

# BLUE CROSS HOSPITALIZATION

Total Membership



All over the country there has been a wave of interest in hospitalization insurance plans of all types. The best known are those approved by the Blue Cross Commission of the American Hospital Association. All of these offer hospital service benefits instead of cash indemnity. Over 70 percent of these Blue Cross memberships are in the two most urban groups of states. Within individual states the memberships are mainly in the more metropolitan areas. Families in rural sections of the country are very poorly protected against financial difficulties due to medical emergencies involving hospitalization.

In 10 states the Farm Security Administration was able to negotiate rural contracts with the Blue Cross plans, for their borrower families. Since experience has proved that rural families use hospital facilities less frequently and for shorter periods than do urban families, these contracts were negotiated at a lower premium. However, only 13,000 families were covered by these FSA contracts at the end of 1945.

## BLUE CROSS HOSPITALIZATION MEMBERSHIP

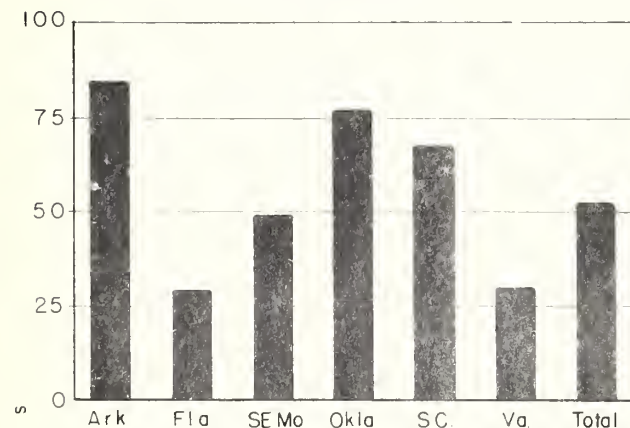
State Groupings	Blue Cross Membership 7/1/46
U. S. Total	21,733,698
Less than 30% rural (6 States and D.C.)	8,961,278
30-39% rural (4 States)	6,596,945
40-49% rural (10 States)	2,741,731
50-59% rural (7 States)	1,695,162
60-69% rural (13 States)	934,802
70 or more % rural (8 States)	803,780

Source: Blue Cross Commission of the American Hospital Association.

## NUTRITIONAL DEFICIENCIES AMONG WHITE FARM FAMILIES

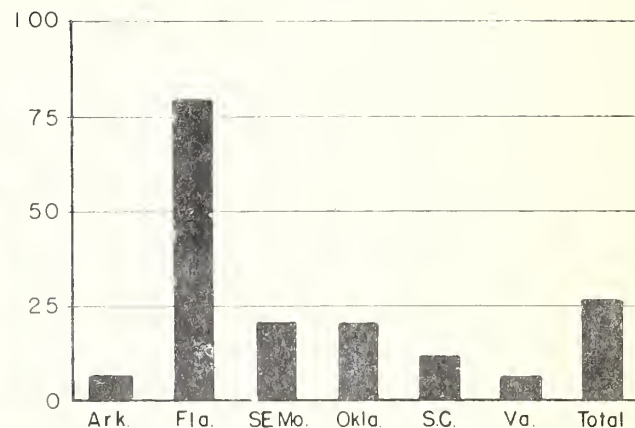
Rate

MALNUTRITION



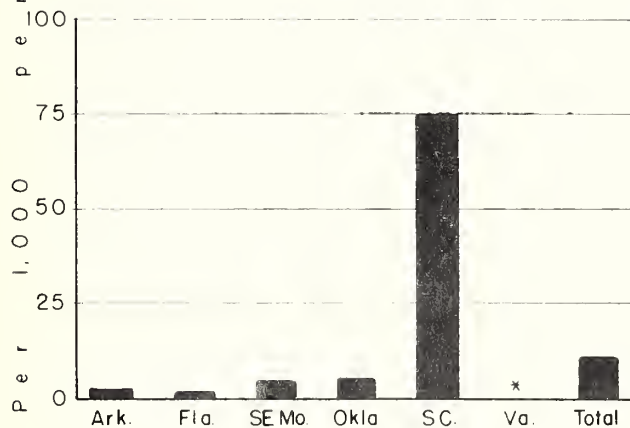
Rate

OBESITY

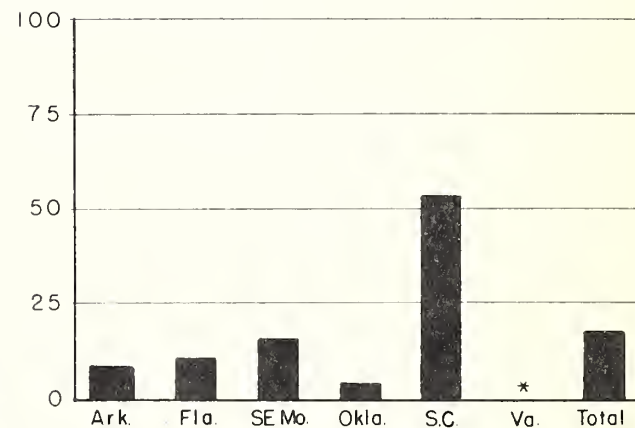


per 1,000

RICKETS

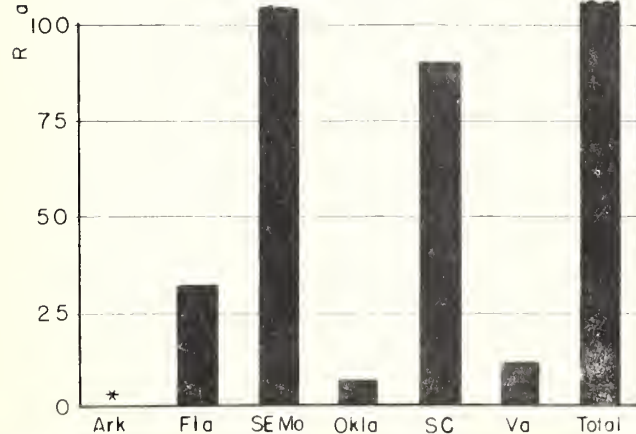


RESIDUAL EFFECTS OF RICKETS

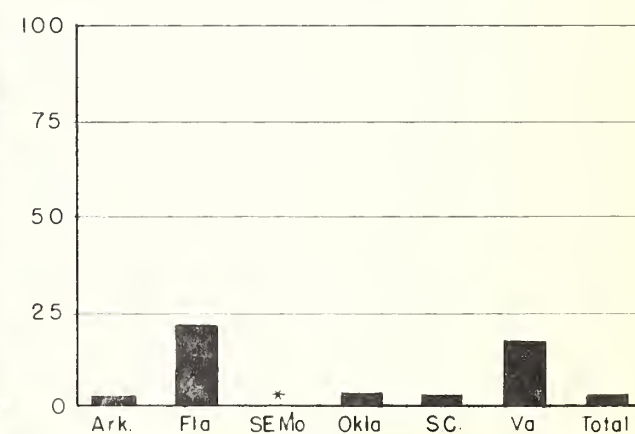


Rate

ANEMIA



PELLAGRA



Source: Unpublished data, Health Services Division, Farm Security Administration.

\* No cases reported.



During the period November 1939 through May 1941 examinations of the members of Farm Security Administration borrower families were conducted in 28 sample counties in 17 States. For those States listed in the preceding charts, examinations were made in one selected county, except for the southeastern corner of Missouri where seven counties were selected. With the exception of southeastern Missouri, the families were all Standard Borrowers of the Farm Security Administration and therefore were farm operators, unable to obtain loans from any other source, who had been recommended to FSA as to character and ability by a committee of local farmers. This introduces an element of selection as to physical and mental ability. They may be described as low-income but nonrelief farm operators and their families. In the depressed area of southeastern Missouri the group included farm laborers as well as farm operators.

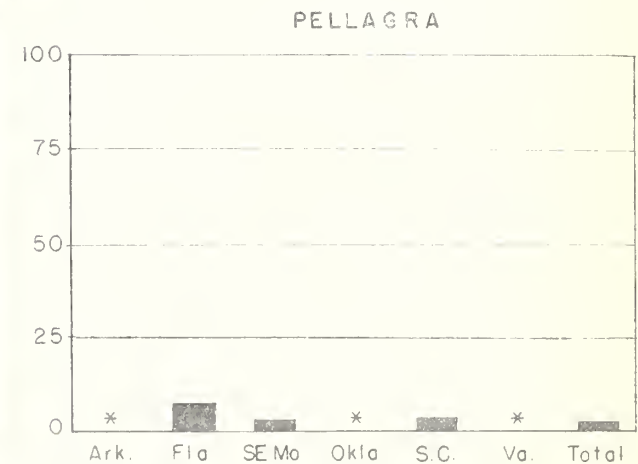
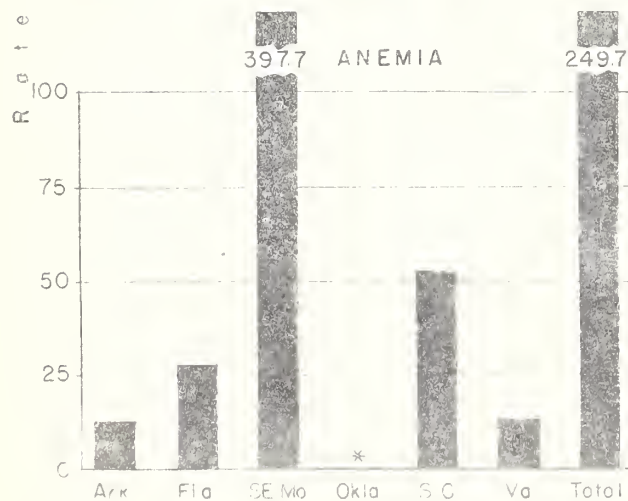
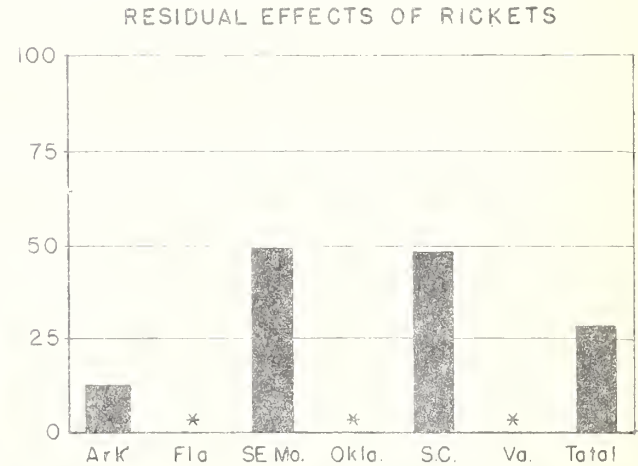
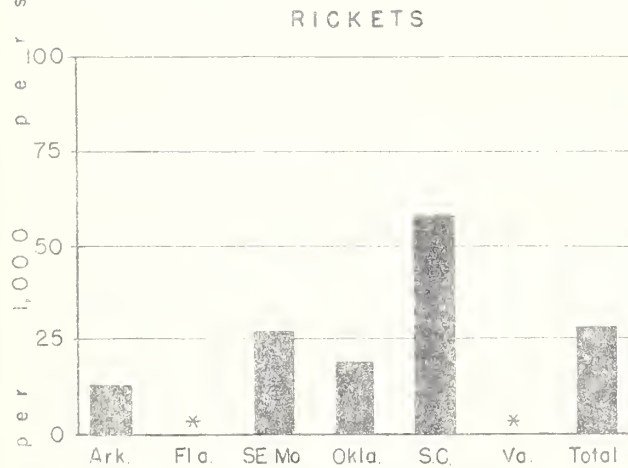
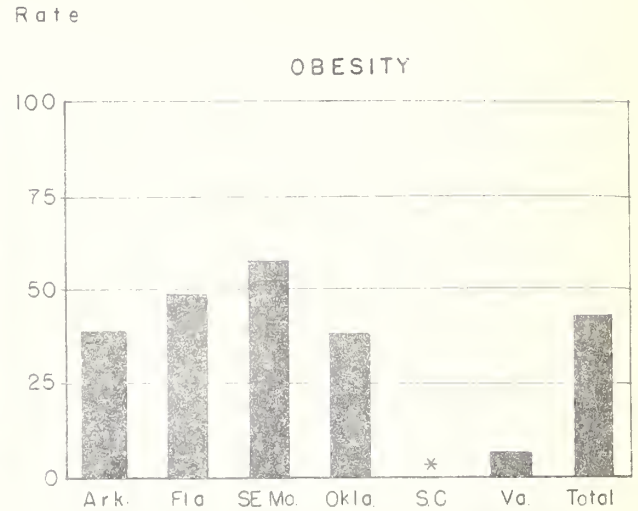
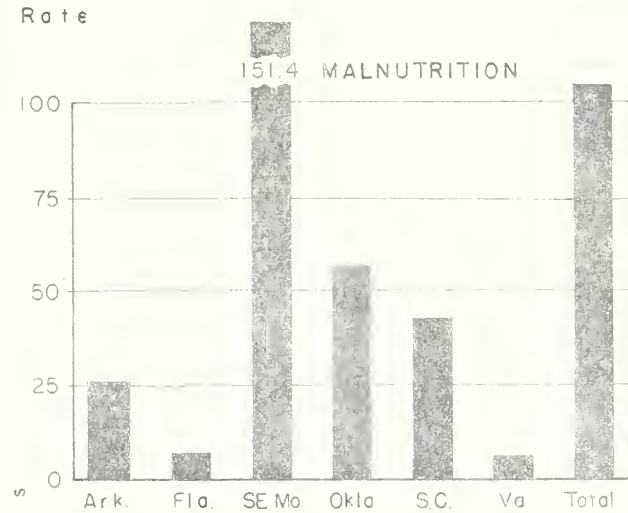
The examinations were made by staffs of physicians, dentists, nurses, and technicians operating in clinics. The diagnoses selected for these charts were made on the basis of clinical examinations. Apart from the Missouri group that includes farm laborers, the nutritional deficiencies of white and Negro farm operator families are much the same. For Southeast Missouri, a very depressed area, the rate for anemia is high for both Negro and white families, and the rate for malnutrition is very high for the Negro group. Undoubtedly, there are many social and economic factors influencing nutrition.

Diagnoses indicative of nutritional deficiency found during physical examinations of Farm Security Administration borrower families during November 1939 through May 1941

White Farm Families							
Diagnosis	Ark.	Fla.	S.E. Mo.	Okla.	S.C.	Va.	Total
	Rate per 1,000 persons						
Malnutrition ...	84.5	28.7	48.4	76.5	67.8	29.1	51.4
Obesity .....	6.7	79.2	20.8	20.0	11.8	5.8	25.8
Rickets .....	2.6	1.7	4.5	5.0	75.1	—	10.5
Residual effects of rickets ....	8.1	10.0	15.9	3.3	53.0	—	17.9
Anemia .....	—	32.0	238.2	6.7	89.8	11.6	128.3
Pellagra .....	2.6	21.9	—	3.3	2.9	17.4	2.7
Number of persons examined .....	745	593	2,645	601	679	172	8,550
Negro Farm Families							
	Rate per 1,000 persons						
Malnutrition ...	25.6	6.9	151.4	56.3	42.6	6.3	104.1
Obesity .....	38.5	48.3	57.9	37.6	—	6.3	42.2
Rickets .....	12.8	—	26.9	18.8	57.6	—	27.4
Residual effects of rickets ....	12.8	—	49.1	—	47.6	—	37.5
Anemia .....	12.8	27.6	397.7	—	52.6	12.7	249.7
Pellagra .....	—	6.9	2.0	—	2.5	—	2.0
Number of persons examined .....	78	145	1,486	213	399	158	2,479

Source: Unpublished data, Health Services Division,  
Farm Security Administration.

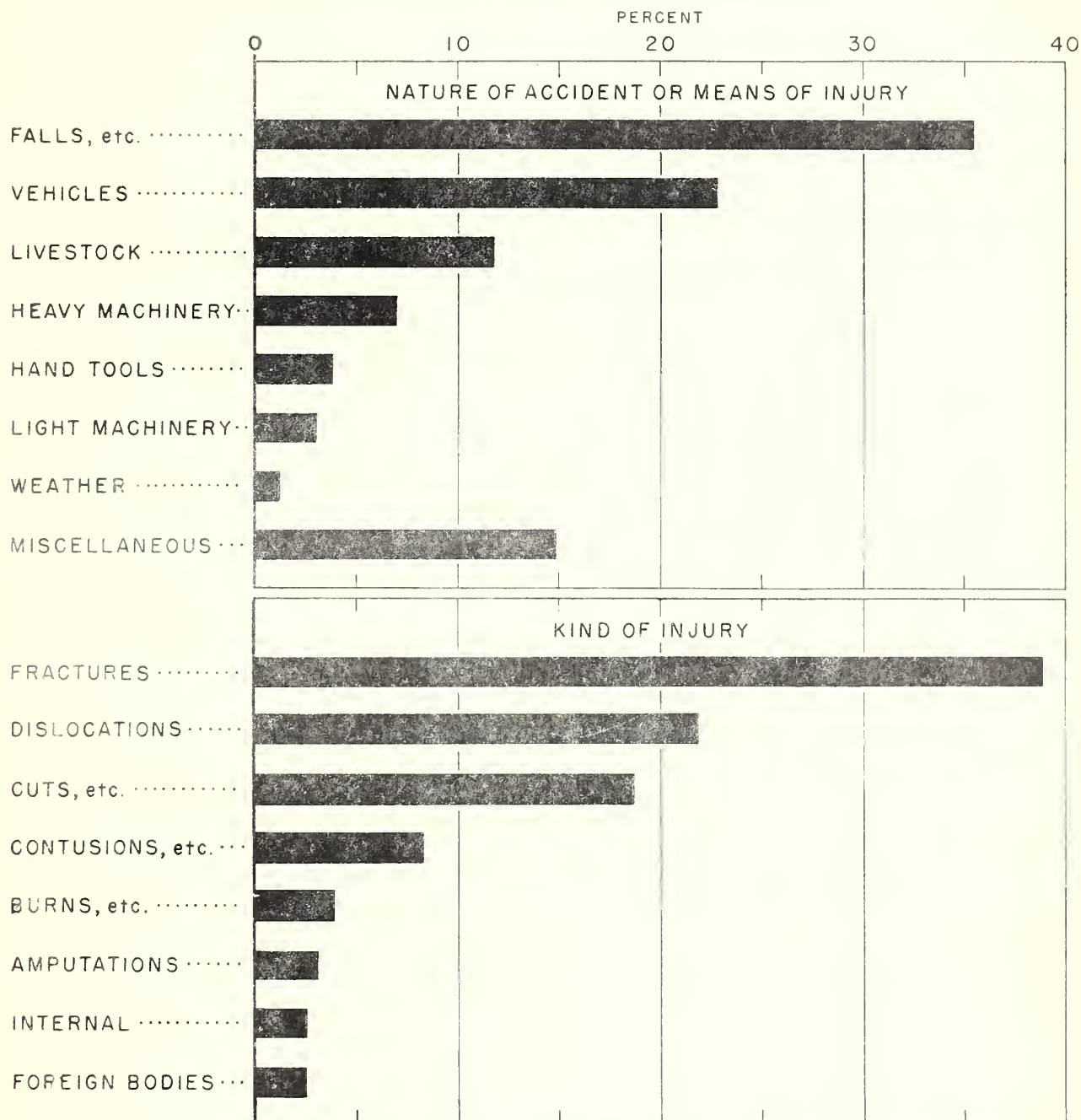
## NUTRITIONAL DEFICIENCIES AMONG NEGRO FARM FAMILIES



Source: Unpublished data, Health Services Division, Farm Security Administration.

\* No cases reported.

H-7  
NATURE OF LAST SERIOUS ACCIDENT OR INJURY TO MEMBERS  
OF FARM OPERATORS' FAMILIES DURING 1943-45



SOURCE: QUARTERLY SURVEY OF AGRICULTURE, OCTOBER 1945



Nine percent or 229 of the 2,530 farm operator families included in the October 1945 Quarterly Survey of Agriculture reported a serious accident or injury to a family member during the last three years. Falls account for more than one-third of the last serious accidents or injuries during the period and accidents involving vehicles about a fifth. The largest proportion of accidents occur on the farm rather than elsewhere at all age groups, with the proportion increasing as age increases. Thirty-seven percent of all accidents to persons under 20 occurred on the farm, compared with 50 percent of all accidents to persons between 20 and 50 and 65 percent of the accidents to persons 50 or over. Fractures, dislocations, and cuts and lacerations comprise the kind of injury in 4 out of 5 cases of serious accidents.

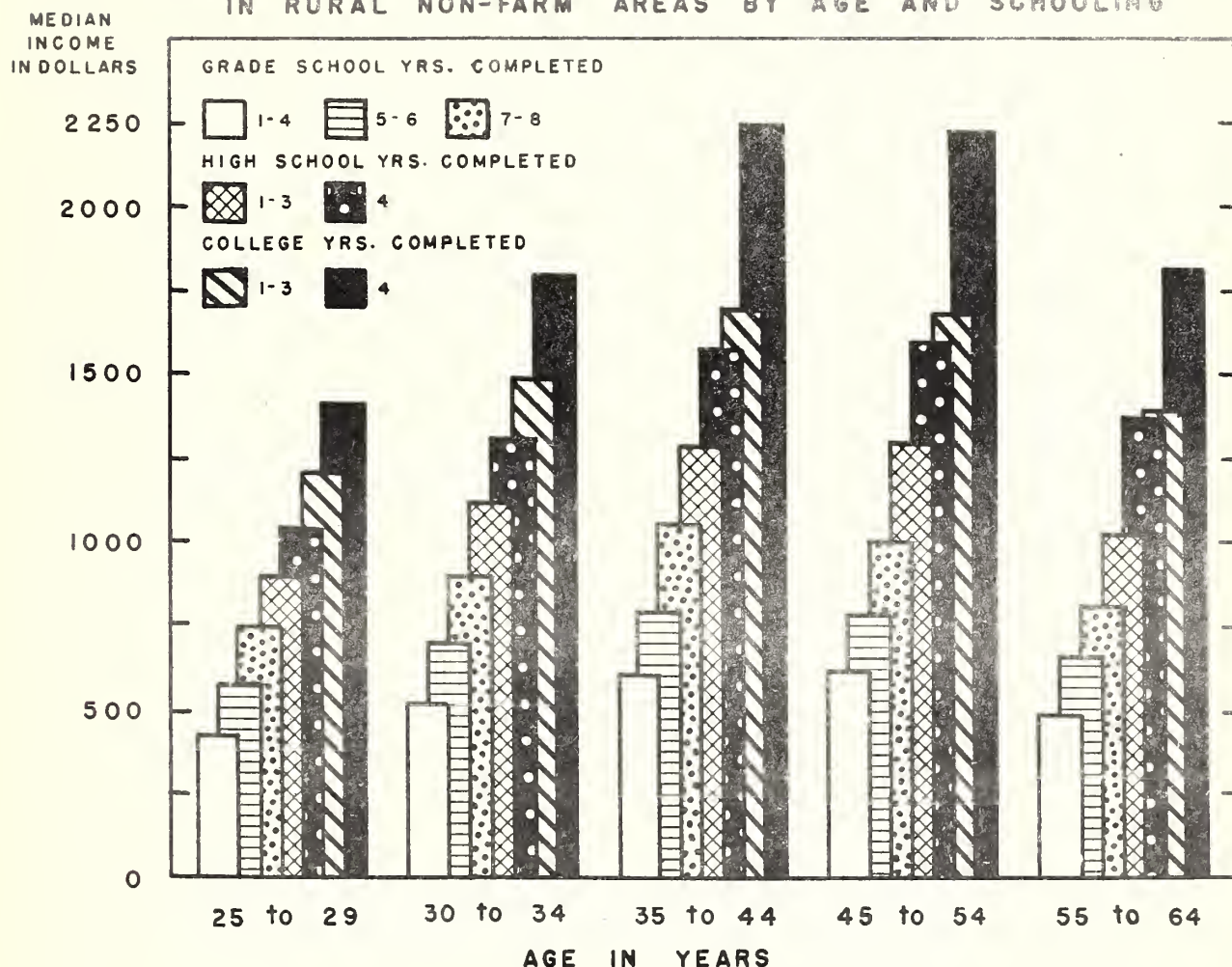
Percentage distribution of nature of last serious accident or means of injury in 229 farm operator families reporting such accident or injury to resident family member during last 3 years, October 1945

Circumstances of accident or means of injury	Percent	Kind of injury	Percent
Falls, etc.....	35.4	Fracture	38.9
Vehicles.....	22.7	Dislocation	21.8
Livestock.....	11.8	Cuts, lacerations and punctures	18.8
Heavy machinery.....	7.0	Contusion and abrasion	8.3
Hand tools.....	3.9	Burns and other epidermal injuries	3.9
Light machinery.....	3.1	Amputation	3.1
Weather.....	1.3	Internal	2.6
Miscellaneous.....	14.8	Foreign bodies	2.6
Total	100.0	Total	100.0

Source: Quarterly Survey of Agriculture, October 1945.



# MEDIAN WAGE OR SALARY IN 1939 FOR NATIVE WHITE MALES IN RURAL NON-FARM AREAS BY AGE AND SCHOOLING



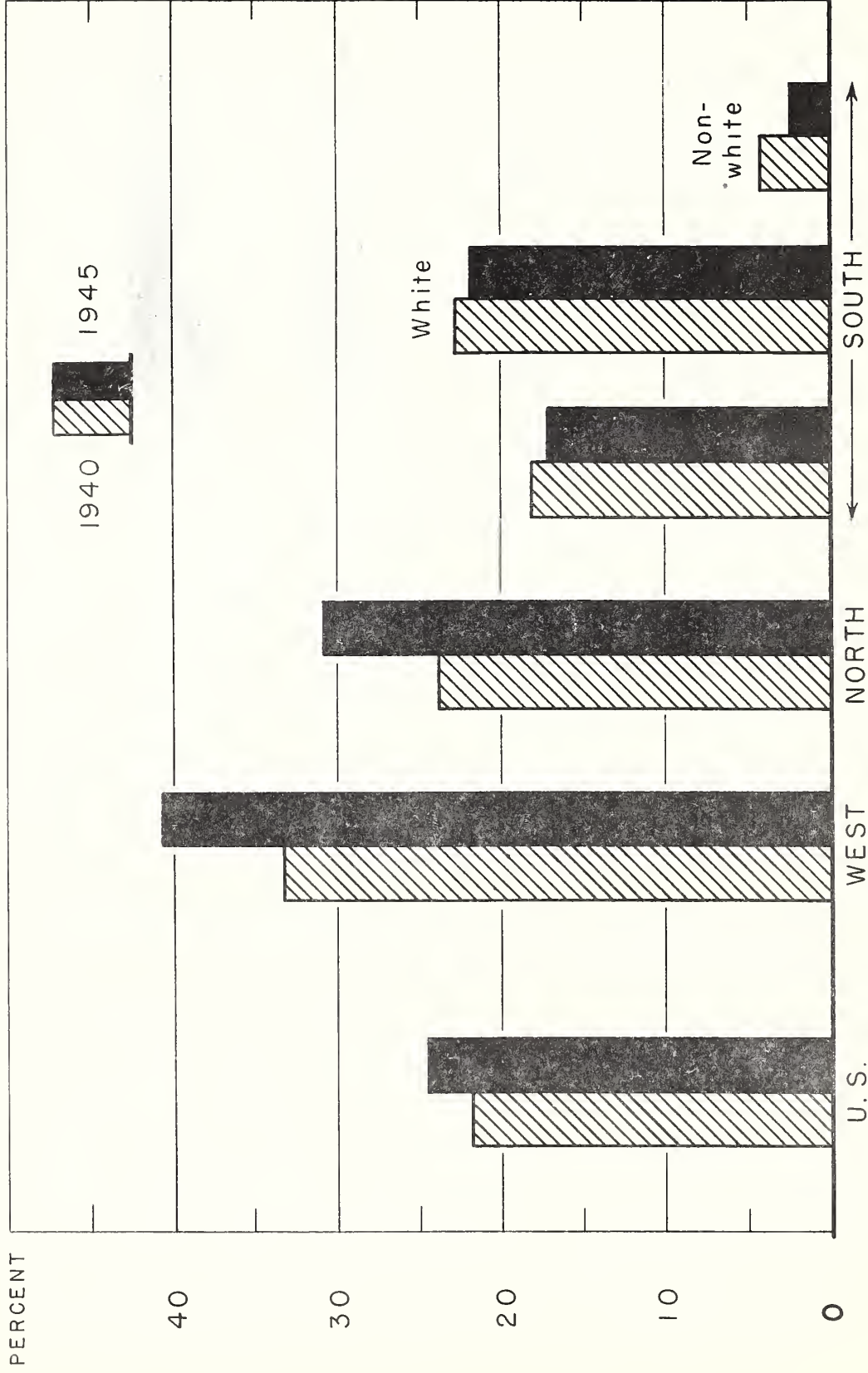
Being a part of a family with a good income helps boys and girls get a good education, and these extra years in school make it possible for them to earn more income later. Data bearing on years of school and wage and salary income were reported for nonfarm persons for 1939. Similar data are not available for those on farms. Farm people will, however, be interested in seeing the pattern of earning in relation to years in school for the towns and villages.

Median wage or salary income in 1939 for native white males without other income in rural nonfarm areas by age and years of school completed

Age in years	Grade school			High school		College	
	1-4 years	5-6 years	7-8 years	1-3 years	4 years	1-3 years	4 years
25 to 29	\$423	\$571	\$747	\$903	\$1,045	\$1,226	\$1,436
30 to 34	515	697	897	1,116	1,320	1,501	1,799
35 to 44	607	793	1,046	1,283	1,572	1,699	2,252
45 to 54	628	790	1,011	1,300	1,595	1,690	2,238
55 to 64	487	660	807	1,023	1,373	1,384	1,817

Source: U. S. Bureau of Census. Population Spec. Rep.  
Series P-46, No. 5. June 18, 1945.

# PERCENTAGE OF FARM OPERATORS HAVING COMPLETED ONE OR MORE YEARS IN HIGH SCHOOL OR COLLEGE, BY REGION, 1940 AND 1945



SOURCE: CENSUS OF POPULATION, 1940 AND QUARTERLY SURVEY OF AGRICULTURE, APRIL 1945

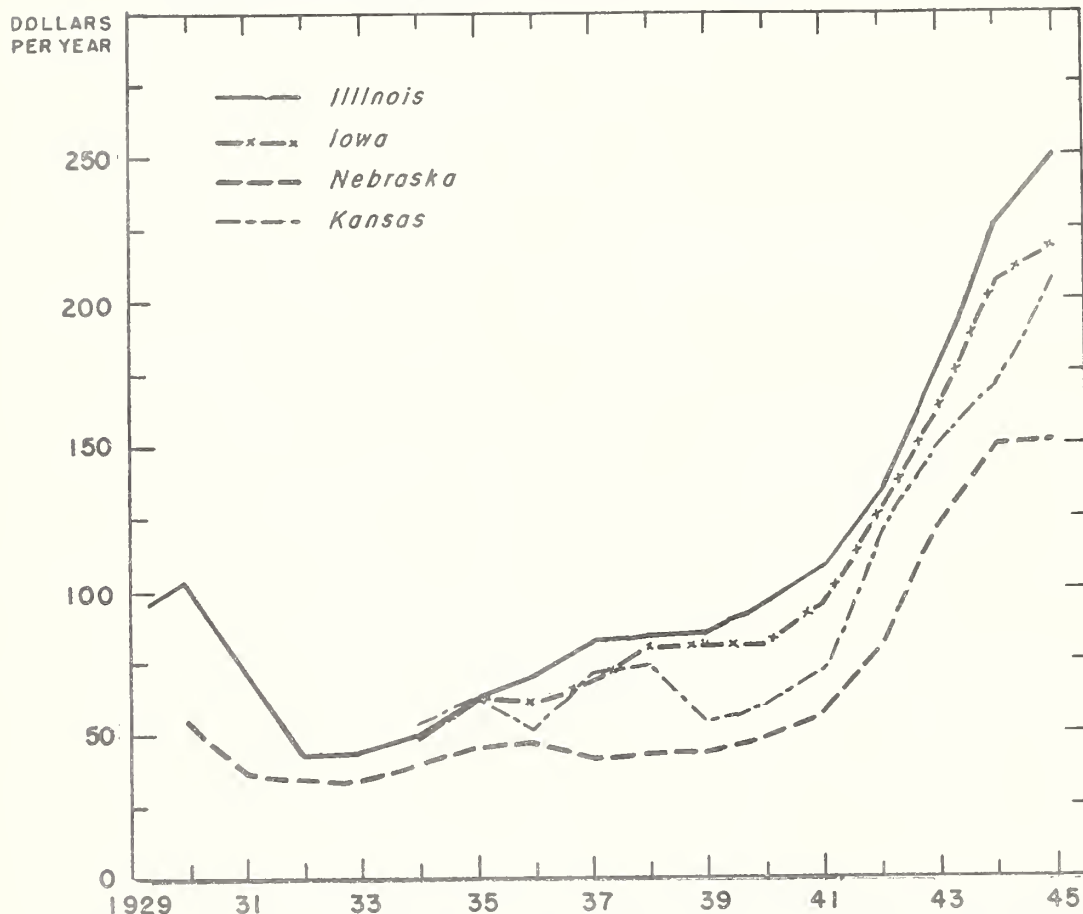
Although in the rest of the country, the percentage of farm operators with some high school or college education increased from 1940 to 1945, the South showed a slight decline. This was true for both white and Negro farm operators. In 1945, for the country as a whole, one out of four farm operators had attended high school or college for at least one year--but the percentage varied from 17 in the South to 41 in the North.

Percentage of farm operators having completed one or more years of high school or college by region, 1940 and 1945

Region	1940	1945
Total United States	21.7	24.5
West.....	33.3	40.8
North.....	23.8	31.0
South.....	17.9	17.1
White.....	22.8	21.8
Non-white....	11.1	2.4

Source: Census of Population, the Labor Force (Sample Statistics) 1940, and Quarterly Survey of Agriculture, April 1945.

# ANNUAL EXPENDITURE FOR GIFTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS BY FARM ACCOUNT-KEEPING FAMILIES IN FOUR STATES, 1929-1945



Farm families submitting accounts to the colleges increased markedly their gifts and contributions during the war years 1940 to 1945. During this period, incomes were much higher, requests for donations for various causes, including war relief, were more frequent, and gifts to family members in the armed services must have been quite large. To the extent that gifts were actual purchases rather than money contributions, some of the increased expenditure is due to increase in prices.

Annual expenditure for gifts and contributions by account-keeping farm families in four States, 1929-1945

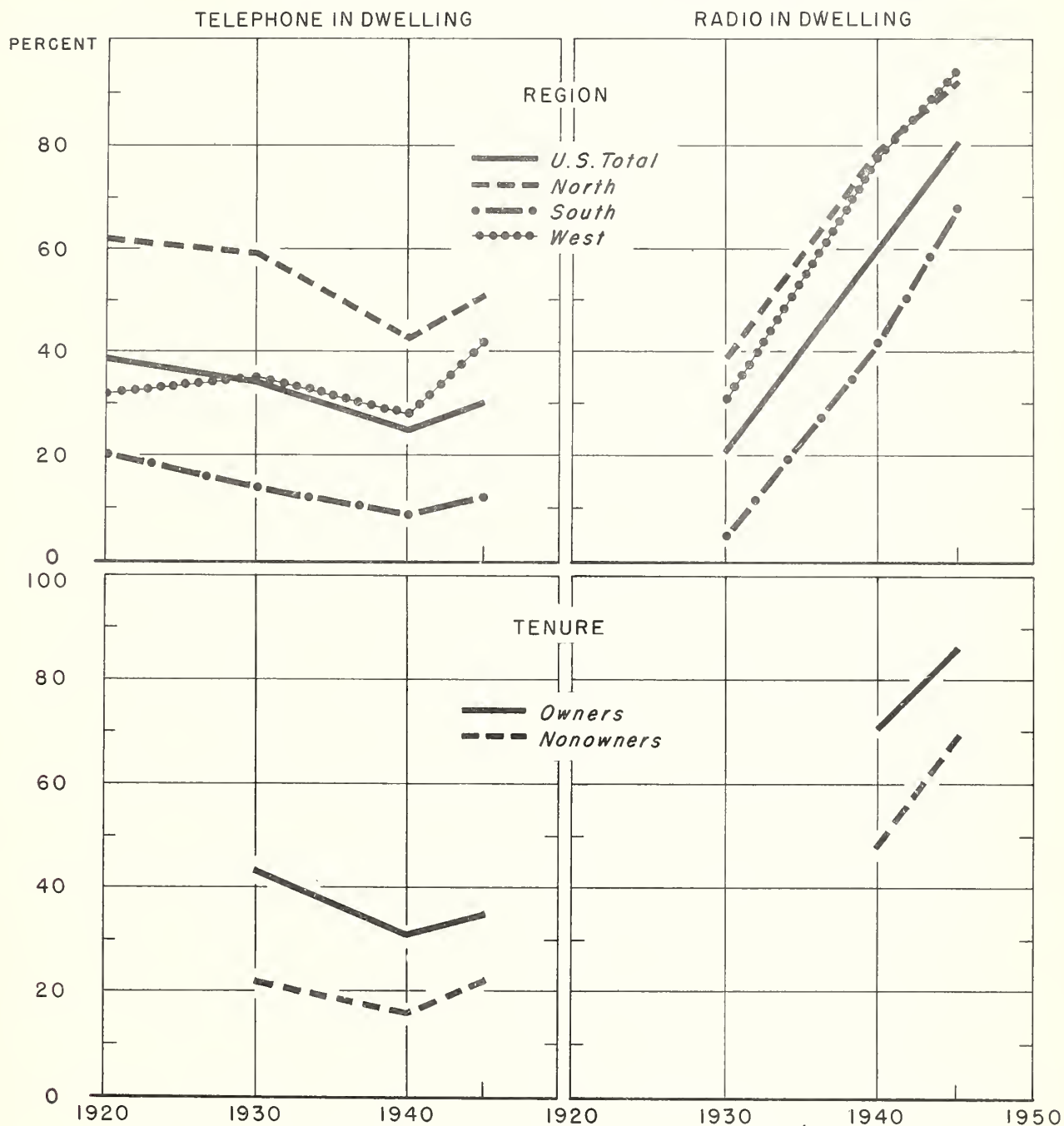
Year	Illinois	Iowa	Kansas	Nebraska	Year	Illinois	Iowa	Kansas	Nebraska
Dollars					Dollars				
1929	91	1/	1/	1/	1938	84	80	74	43
1930	103	1/	1/	55	1939	85	80	55	43
1931	70	1/	1/	37	1940	95	80	60	49
1932	43	1/	1/	34	1941	107	95	71	57
1933	44	1/	1/	34	1942	133	126	120	79
1934	50	49	53	39	1943	176	164	150	123
1935	62	63	62	45	1944	227	206	170	150
1936	70	60	52	46	1945	250	218	207	151
1937	82	68	70	42					

1/ Data not available.

Source: Annual summaries of farm and family accounts submitted to State colleges in Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska.



## TRENDS IN TELEPHONE AND RADIO IN FARM DWELLINGS, 1920-45



SOURCE: CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE, 1920, 1930, 1940, AND QUARTERLY SURVEY OF AGRICULTURE, APRIL, 1945

Telephones

Changes with respect to the telephone follow a different pattern than that of other facilities. The period 1940-1945 brought a reversal of the downward trend from 1920 to 1940. Part of the reversal of trend was probably due to migration away from farms. With respect to telephones, the North is more advanced than the West, but the South is at the bottom.

Radios

Ownership of radios practically tripled during the period 1930 to 1940. By 1945, 80 percent of the farm families reported radios, but 21 percent of these were out of order. The South showed the greatest percentage gain from 1930 to 1945, but in 1945, it was still at the bottom among the regions.

Trends in telephone and radio in farm dwellings, by  
region and tenure 1920-1945

Percentage of farms reporting  
telephone

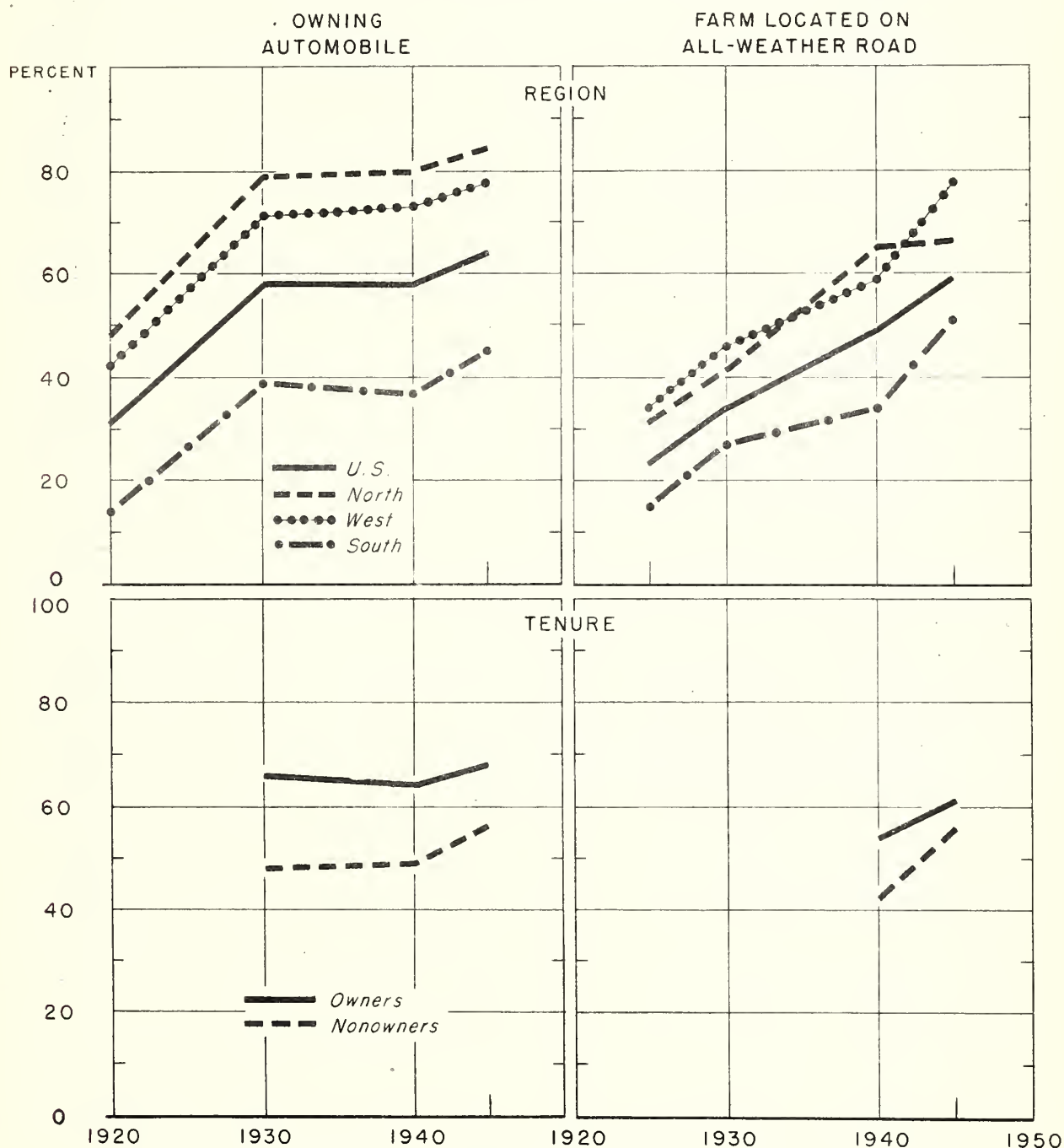
Region and tenure	1920	1930	1940	1945
U.S. total	39	34	25	30
North	62	59	43	51
South	20	14	9	12
West	32	35	28	42
Owners	--	43	31	35
Non-owners	--	22	16	22

Percentage of farms reporting  
radio

	1930	1940	1945
	21	60	80
	39	79	92
	5	42	68
	31	78	94
	--	71	86
	--	48	69

Source: Census of Agriculture 1920, 1930, 1940, Census of Population 1930, Census of Housing 1940, and Quarterly Survey of Agriculture April 1945.

# TRENDS IN FARM OWNERSHIP OF AUTOMOBILE AND LOCATION OF FARM ON ALL-WEATHER ROAD, 1920-45



SOURCE: CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE, 1920, 1930, AND 1940, AND QUARTERLY SURVEY OF AGRICULTURE, APRIL 1945

Trends in farm ownership of automobile and location of farm  
on all-weather road, by region and tenure, 1920-1945

Percentage of farms reporting owning  
automobile

Percentage of farms reporting  
location on all-weather road

Region and tenure	1920	1930	1940	1945	1925	1930	1940	1945
U.S. total	31	58	58	64	23	34	49	59
North	48	79	80	84	31	41	65	66
South	14	39	37	45	15	27	34	51
West	42	71	73	78	34	46	59	78
Owners	--	66	64	68	--	--	54	61
Non-owners	--	48	49	56	--	--	42	56

Source: Census of Agriculture 1920, 1930, 1940, and Quarterly Survey of Agriculture, April 1945.

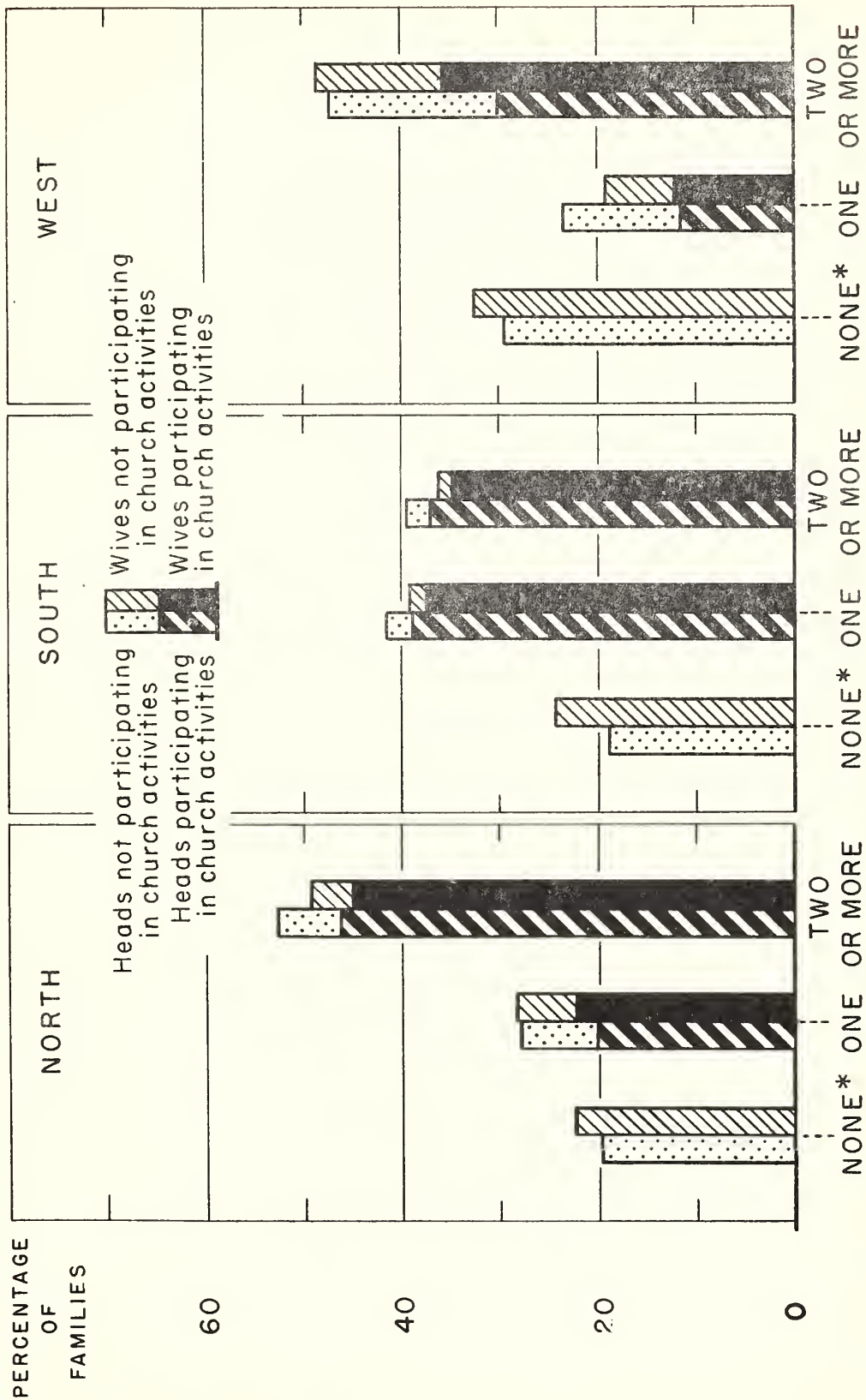
Between 1920 and 1945 a substantial increase in the farm ownership of automobiles occurred, but none of this gain took place between 1930 and 1940. The increases during this decade in the North and the West, and among non-owners, were exactly offset by the decreases among owners and in the South among non-whites. Migration to nonfarm work probably had some influence for the period 1940-1945.

The percentage of families reporting all-weather roads increased greatly from 1925 to 1945. The increase from 1940 to 1945 was greater in the West and South than the North.



J-4

# PERCENTAGE OF FARM OPERATOR FAMILY HEADS AND HOUSEWIVES PARTICIPATING IN CHURCH AND OTHER ORGANIZED COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES, BY REGION, OCTOBER 1945



\* INCLUDES A SMALL GROUP WHOSE ACTIVITIES WERE NOT ASCERTAINED

SOURCE: QUARTERLY SURVEY OF AGRICULTURE, OCTOBER 1945

Percentage of farm operator family heads and housewives participating in church and other organized local community activities, by region, October 1945

Number and type of activity	North		South		West	
	Family heads	Housewives	Family heads	Housewives	Family heads	Housewives
None	19.7	22.5	18.9	24.6	29.5	32.6
One type only	27.7	28.2	41.7	39.1	23.2	18.9
Including organized church activity	20.3	22.6	39.0	37.6	11.6	12.1
Not including organized church activity	7.4	5.6	2.7	1.5	11.6	6.8
Two or more types	52.6	49.3	39.4	36.3	47.3	48.5
Including organized church activity	46.2	45.1	37.2	34.9	30.0	35.8
Not including organized church activity	6.4	4.2	2.2	1.4	17.3	12.7

Sources: Quarterly Survey of Agriculture, October 1945.

Over one out of five housewives, but only one out of six heads of households reported no participation in any type of organized local community activity within the past 12 months. Available opportunities for such participation vary from region to region, and from community to community. On the basis of these data, it appears that a significant number of American farm people are living a seriously restricted life so far as organized local community participation is concerned.

In all three regions there were a number of heads and housewives who reported taking part in one type of activity. The South has most, the North fewer, and the West fewest of the one-type families. That one type, for housewives in all three regions, and for heads in North and South, was far more frequently a church activity than any other. Among household heads in the West, however, there is an even chance that the sole activity was not an organized church activity. The preponderance of religious participation is greatest in the South, smallest in the West, intermediate in the North.

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